The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JULY 18 AND 19, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 325.

WASHINGTON.

Ultra Radicals Importuning for Intervention.

Cabinet Changes After the Fall Elections.

Severe Indisposition of Col. Pennebaker, of Kentucky.

Revenue Seizures in Alabama and New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ULTRA RADICAL ASSURANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Members of Congress and of the National Republican Committee who have been here for several days are urging the Administration to give its support to the ultra Radicals in Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee. They claim to have received the assurance that every effort will be made by the Administration to insure the success of the ultra Radical ticket in those States, although the President very reluctantly submitted to the views of a large majority of his Cabinet on that subject.

CONTEMPLATED CABINET CHANGES.

Although it is known by certain parties here that Cabinet changes are in contemplation, there is a disposition among prominent Radical politicians who have consulted on the subject to bear at present the appointments already existing, waiting until after the fall election for a change, the idea prevailing, that, no matter who would be appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the retirement of the present officials, there would certainly be growing enough from disappointed parties to add to the disaffection already existing in the party ranks.

COL. PENNEBAKER,

State agent for Kentucky, is suffering from a severe but not dangerous illness, which interrupts somewhat the prompt transaction of the business of his agency.

APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Frederick Foulds and Lewis C. Hyde deputy collectors, and John Richardson (colored), W. B. Parker, and Tho. Higgins inspectors in the custom-house at Detroit. W. E. Wait and Fred Harding have been appointed revenue storekeepers at Chicago.

RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of one million five hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, being the amount in full due that road for its completion to Promontory Point.

APPOINTMENT.

A. McRea, of Chicago, was to-day appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Revenue Bureau.

[To the Associated Press.]

MONETARY.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The amount of fractional currency shipped from the Treasury Department during the week was $108,146 to national banks. Bonds held as security for national bank circulation, $342,373,100; and as security for public deposits, $22,709,500. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,-809,295. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $390,886.

TOBACCO SEIZED.

The Collector of the Second Alabama District reports the seizure of forty boxes tobacco for non-payment of the revenue tax.

DISTILLERY SEIZED.

The Revenue Bureau is to-day in receipt of intelligence of the seizure of a large distillery in New York by revenue officers.

A COLORED PRACTITIONER.

In the Criminal Court to-day A. B. Brown moved for the admission of Prof. G. B. Vaston to the bar of the Criminal Court, and Judge Fisher directed his name to be entered. Prof. Vaston is a well known colored man, who has heretofore practiced law in New York, is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and has recently been connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. He is said to be a finished scholar, having filled a professorship in Allegheny (Pa.) College.

REVENUE.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,673,000.

NASHVILLE.

Closer Railroad Connections—The Penitentiary—East Tennessee University—A Brutal Preacher.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—Gen. Stewart and Maj. Foster, engineers, are surveying a line of railroad from Lebanon, Tenn., to the Kentucky State line. The ultimate object is to connect with one coming from Kentucky, and giving us closer connection with Cincinnati. A preliminary survey showed a cheap, practicable route, with an easy crossing of the Cumberland river.

The arbitrators to whom was referred the valuation of the stock of the State prison, owned by Ward & Briggs, lessees, and to assess compensation for the giving up of the contract by the lessees, have come to a decision. They award the lessees $300,000. This money must be paid from the treasury at an early day.

Bonds to the amount of $243,000 have been issued to the East Tennessee University, and the University will obtain from this source $400,000; it was originally a donation by the General Government to Tennessee for an Agricultural College.

A report is current that a few nights ago the pastor of one of the leading churches here brutally beat his daughter, a young lady grown, with a cowhide, and was caused to desist by a couple of gentlemen who were attracted to the house by her screams.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Disturbance at Pleasant Valley.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—Intelligence from Pleasant Valley to 11 o'clock last night states that laborers had arrived with clubs and pick handles and were lying around on the steps along the road and in the fields. Squire McCord urged them to keep the peace, but was received with groans and yells. One company of thirty men is under arms at the Valley, and another left this morning. The barn in which is located the property wanted by the Sheriff contains two kegs of powder placed there by laborers who have laid trains from it. The people of the village are terrified with fear of bloodshed. As yet the laborers have [illegible] no one. They are [illegible].

LATER.

Sheriff Kenworthy, backed by two companies of military, to-day arrested Jack McDonald and John Short, the ringleaders of the Pleasant Valley disturbances, and seized the horse and wagon formerly owned by Welch. There was no resistance, but laborers were out in force and shouted derisively and tauntingly at the militia. To-night everything is quiet.

CUBA.

Increasing Sickness Among the Troops—Frightful Mortality.

HAVANA, July 17.—Sickness is increasing among the Spanish and rebel forces and the mortality is frightful. It is estimated that the deaths amount to 15 per cent monthly of the men in the field on both sides. The Spanish troops are affected with vomito while the insurgents suffer from cholera and diarrhea, caused especially by want and exposure.

When the hot and rainy seasons are past the volunteers will go into active service in the field, and reinforcements will arrive from Spain.

MEXICO.

Peaceable Elections—Internal Improvements.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10, via HAVANA 17.—The Congressional elections are being peaceably conducted throughout the country.

A contract with Campbell & Co. for a telegraph line between Mexico and Latuca has been signed.

Work on the railroad from Puebla to Mexico has bee commenced.

GEORGIA.

The Turner Investigation.

MACON, GA., July 17.—In the Turner investigation to-day the only effort made by the defense was to impeach the testimony of the witness Swayne. Some twenty whites and blacks swore they would not believe the witness Swayne on oath. The decision of the Commissioner is reserved till Monday.

International Y. M. C. A.

PORTLAND, ME., July 17.—The International Young Men's Christian Association discussed to-day how to conduct meetings and the qualifications for membership. The latter discussion was quite heated, some maintaining that Unitarians are not Christians. The excitement was allayed by singing and prayer and the question referred to a special committee. A large amount was raised by contribution to sustain the publications and extend the work of the Association to the Pacific coast.

The question of admitting women to membership was left to individual Associations. A resolution was adopted that the second Sunday in November be adopted as a day of prayer for the Lord's blessing upon the work of the Associations; also one that the Executive Committee for the next three years be located at New York, and composed of C. Brainard, J. Ballard, T. G. Seller, Robt. R. McBurney, Jas. Sister, Wm. T. Lee, and M. J. Jessup.

The Special Committee on Membership reported a resolution that the management of the Associations should be kept in the hands of members of Evangelical churches, which was adopted.

A resolution was adopted favoring State conventions.

Open air meetings are being held this eve-

CINCINNATI.

The Counterfeiters—Defrauding the Revenue—Found Guilty—Soldiers' Orphans—New Fractional Currency—Weather—[illegible].

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Mrs. Roberts, arrested for having counterfeit money, had a preliminary examination before Commissioner Halloway, and was held to answer in the sum of $2000. She was committed in default of bail. The decision as to the others arrested with her will be reserved till Tuesday.

Christian Schneider was arrested this morning by United States Marshal Hickenlooper, on the charge of defrauding the revenue by not erasing the stamps on empty barrels, evidently intending to refill them.

The jury in the case of the negro, John Howard, tried for murder in the first degree, after being out twenty-four hours, at noon to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Mr. Neall, counsel for the prisoner, made a motion for a new trial.

Mayor Torrence has been requested by the committees of the soldiers having in charge the matter of establishing a home for the orphans of deceased soldiers, to instruct the police force to ascertain, as nearly as they can, how many such children there are in this city uncared for.

A few specimens of the new ten cent currency have found their way to this city. The note is a trifle smaller than the former issue. On the left is the head and bust of a rather pretty woman, with abundant flowing tresses, a liberty cap and a scaly coat of mail. On the right is the Treasury seal, done in red. The reverse side follows old fashions in color, being a dark green. The figures are in Arabic instead of Roman numerals. The engraving an expert pronounces fine.

The weather was warm to-day and showery in the evening.

There was one fatal case of sunstroke to-day.

During the week ending Friday evening, 94 burial permits were issued from the Health Office.

MEMPHIS.

The Political Struggle—A Precious Pair.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MEMPHIS, July 17.—The Senter and Stokes discussion this evening was most slimly attended, the intense heat, combined with the inaccessibility of the place selected, producing this result. The five hours occupied by the speakers were almost exclusively devoted to vituperation and attacks upon their records. As far as the issues of the canvass were discussed, there was nothing but a repetition of former speeches. An old negro expressed the unanimous sentiment of all whom I have heard speak of the debate, who said that if both told the truth, what a pair of d—d scoundrels they must be.

ST. LOUIS.

Return of the Injured Excursionists—The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The excursion party from Cleveland, Indianapolis and other points, who met with a railroad accident near Lawrence, Kansas, on Wednesday, passed through here this afternoon, en route for home. The wounded members of the party are comfortably provided for and doing well. They passed resolutions, before leaving Lawrence, exonerating the company from blame in the matter, and raised a handsome subscription for the family of the engineer of the train, who was killed by the accident.

The weather continues excessively warm; the mercury at 9 A.M. stood at 86; at noon at 98, and at 3 P.M. at 98. This morning a thunder storm passed over the city. A refreshing shower fell which has materially cooled the atmosphere.

BOSTON.

The Glorious Uncertainty of the Liquor Law.

BOSTON, July 17.—The large quantity of lager seized July 6th, in the saloon of the Brothers Pfoll was returned to them to-day. The reason given for the restoration was that the property would spoil before a decision could be reached in the courts. A different result was experienced by Mathias Nicola, in Bainbridge, whose entire stock consisted of one keg of lager, which was seized and the owner sentenced to three months at the House of Correction and fined $50. Judge Pullman, late President of the Senate and recently appointed to a judgeship, passed sentence.

HAYNES THE HIGHWAYMAN.

He is Shot and Killed in Arkansas.

HIS BLOODY CAREER.

[From the Memphis Appeal, July 17.]

About half-past five o'clock Thursday evening, a rencounter occurred on Front street, Marion, Ark., between Capt. Haynes, the late infamous commander of Clayton's militia, and Clarence Collyer, which resulted in the death of Haynes. The affair is thus described by an eye witness:

Collyer was in McClung's grocery, where he had previously left his double-barreled shot gun. He had been fishing in the morning, and had not caught any fish, and expressed his determination to go squirrel hunting. Taking his gun, which had been loaded with buckshot for some time, he started out of the grocery and walked toward his horse, which was hitched a short distance off, remarking as he did so, that if he "couldn't catch any fish he intended to have some squirrels." He had hardly said this when he encountered Haynes, who was walking down the street. As soon as Haynes saw him he stopped and put his hand behind him, as if to draw a pistol, a habit of his, by the way, whenever he met any of the young men, several of whom (and Clarence among the number) he had recently threatened to shoot on sight. As soon as he observed this motion of Haynes', Clarence dropped his gun to a level and fired, pouring a load of buck-shot into his left side. Haynes did not fall, although terribly wounded, but turned and faced Collyer—still attempting to draw his pistol. As he did so, Collyer poured the other load of buckshot into his breast and body, and he fell to the earth, calling for help. Collyer, on this, took his gun, which was now empty, in his left hand, and drew his pistol, being then five or six paces from Haynes, and fired one shot at him, the ball taking effect in his body. He cocked his weapon again, and leveled it at his victim, but the cap snapped. A second attempt was, however, more successful, and the pistol exploded, the ball striking Haynes in the head and producing instant death.

Collyer, after assuring himself that he had finished Haynes, put up his pistol, and remarking, as if to himself, "You (Haynes) will draw a pistol on me again, may be," walked deliberately to his horse, mounted him and rode off.

The affair produced the most intense excitement in Marion, and the news of Haynes' death spread like wild-fire, especially among the negroes. In a few minutes Marion was full of an infuriated mob of them, who vowed vengeance against not only Collyer, but all the young men of his acquaintance—especially McClung, Dowell and Bellows, who were with him previous to the shooting. Squads of them heavily armed and well mounted set off in pursuit of him and scoured the country for miles, visiting every house and hut, but up to noon yesterday they had failed to find him.

The steamer Cheek, on landing at Apperson's place, some miles below the city, night before last, was boarded by one of these parties, and not until her officers assured them in the most solemn manner that Collyer was not aboard, would they allow her to proceed on her way.

A gang of those who remained in Marion, drunk with whisky and excitement, burst open Rice's store, ostensibly to search for some of the young men. Not finding them, they gutted the house of everything portable, amounting to about $1500 to $2000 worth of groceries and dry goods. After cleaning it out they set fire to it and left. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to put them out.

Another gang went to the house of Mr. Meek, where there were a number of young people sitting up with the corpse of his daughter. They clattered up to it in a most boisterous manner, and when they stopped at the gate they fired a volley into the house. Two young men who were present took to the woods, and we understand made their way safe to this city yesterday.

We learned yesterday evening that a perfect reign of terror existed in the country around Marion, and that all sorts of excesses were dreaded. We were informed that one of the roving squads of negroes caught a white man near Mound City, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and whipped him nearly to death.

Thus matters were standing at our last advices from the other side late last evening. The death of Haynes is the cause of very few tears, and not a little gratification, for a blacker-hearted, more infamous scoundrel never existed. He was guilty of all crimes that a ferocious and blood-thirsty coward like him could commit.

With his own hand he committed the most cowardly and cruel murder that disgraced the records of the late horrors in Crittenden county—the murder of Organ at Fifteen-mile bayou in January last. It will be remembered that Organ was waylaid and shot at the bridge one night by a party in command of Haynes. His wound was slight, and Organ asked Haynes to send for a physician or surgeon for him. Haynes answered that it was no use, as he had but a very short time to live, and told him that he had better employ that in making his peace with God. In the course of eight or ten minutes Haynes deliberately put his pistol to Organ's head and killed him.

Organ was a prisoner, accused of no crime save that of being a white man, wounded and at the mercy of Haynes, and yet he murdered him. Thus do the mills of the gods grind. A fearful Nemesis constantly follows the footsteps of those who shed the blood of the innocent; and they fall as Haynes fell, and their crime-laden, blood-stained souls are hurried without warning into the awful presence of a God whom they have outraged and insulted!

LATER.

Since writing the above we learn that the police of this city yesterday arrested Mr. J. T. Bellows, (one of the gentlemen whom the negro mob compelled to flee from Marion as detailed above) on the charge of being accessory to the "murder," as they are pleased to call the killing. He was confined in the Adams street station. As soon as his arrest was made known to Colonel Lysle, of the law firm of Brown & Lysle, he immediately made efforts to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. Late in the evening a warrant was issued for Bellows from 'Squire Foley's office, and he was sent to jail to await an examination, which will take place this morning.

FOREIGN.

Further Discussion of the Irish Church Bill.

France and Prussia Recognize the Spanish Regency.

RUSSIA SHUTS DOWN ON THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 16—12 P. M.—In the House of Commons to-night the consideration of the Irish Church bill was continued.

Mr. Gladstone approved the amendment granting a half million for private endowments made prior to 1816, but moved to disagree to the provision for the continuation of the Ulster grants.

Mr. Disraeli thought the proposal of the Lords reasonable.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought Mr. Gladstone's proposal would convert the established church into an involuntary missionary church. He asked, as an act of justice and expediency, that the glebes should be left.

Sir Roundel Palmer supported the Lords' amendment.

The amendment granting a half million pounds for private endowment was agreed to. The amendment containing the Ulster grants was rejected—345 to 210. The announcement was received with cheers from the ministerial benches.

Mr. Disraeli intimated that it was not necessary for the House to divide on any other amendment except that postponing the disposition of the surplus funds.

Mr. Gladstone moved to disagree and Mr. Disraeli supported the Lords' amendment. He thought the Government plans not matured and ought to be left for future consideration.

Mr. Bright said the distribution of the surplus was a different matter. The Government had made minute inquiry as to a suitable distribution of the income arising from the surplus. He had no interest other than any other member of the House. On the contrary every one acknowledged that the money was the property of the Irish, and ought to be applied to the benefit of Ireland. This plan was open to great objection. To leave the question open would only pave the way for future embarrassment. He appealed to the House not to put obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill. The country had confided with the fullest sincerity in the Government's desire to make Ireland an integral part of the kingdom and her connection with England closer.

The amendment of the Lords was then rejected by 290 against 218. Great cheers greeted the result.

LONDON, July 17.—The debate on the amended Irish Church bill was continued in the Commons until a late hour this morning. After the rejection of the amendment proposed by the Peers, Mr. Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the repudiation of the amendment adopted in the house of Lords. The Church was not the question at issue at the late election. He thought the agreement of the Lords to read the bill a second time was an act of magnanimity, considering the majority unfavorable to the measure, and the agreement was only given under an understanding that the Commons would consider the amendments in a conciliatory spirit. He could not understand how the course the government had taken could be reconciled to the expectations held out to the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone replied, saying that the promise given to the House of Lords was that any amendments which they might make would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that that pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords, and more than fulfilled the pledge which he had given. [Great cheering.] He was certain that if any harm had been done to the church it was by those who described the grievous and enervating effect disestablishment would have on the religious community. The sooner they quitted it the better. He must enter a solemn protest against the degrading and disheartening convictions, and express a humble, confident expectation, though time and trial may intervene, that the members of the church will regard the day of the passage of this act as the day of their religious regeneration.

Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy then took the floor. He supported Disraeli's statements that John Bright had used threats of the dissolution of Parliament to keep the party together and coerce the House of Lords. He considered the Lords as a coordinate authority and thought they had been treated in an unworthy manner.

Mr. Bright denied he had ever used threats of dissolution. His only reference to the subject was that there might be an expression of popular feeling if the subject of concurrent endowment was referred to the nation. He regretted this unfounded charge which had been brought forward but which the great majority of the House disbelieved.

After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report setting forth the reasons for disagreement to the amendment proposed by the House of Lords, and the House adjourned.

THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.

LONDON, July 17th.—Mr. Bagley, of the United States, had an interview with Earl Granville yesterday, with reference to the release of American citizens now imprisoned on charges of Fenianism. He presented a petition signed by members of the American Congress and British Parliament urging the discharge of such prisoners.

SPAIN.

RECOGNITION OF THE REGENCY.

MADRID, July 17.—The Governments of France and Prussia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

THE CORTES.

The session of the Constitutional Cortes has been suspended until October. Previous to adjournment the Cortes appointed a committee to supervise the affairs of the country during its intermission.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, July 17.—The public newspaper says it is now certain the new Ministry will be as follows: Minister of Interior, De Forcade la Raquette; Minister of Justice, Duvergier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Auvergne; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne; Minister of Commerce, Alfred Leroux; Minister of Public Works, Gaucier; Minister of Marine, Admiral Genvisally; Minister of War, Marshal Niel. M. Rouher will be President of the Senate.

DECLINES OFFICE.

PARIS, July 17.—It is rumored that M. Magne, Minister of Finance, declines an office in the new Ministry.

PORTUGAL.

SHELLABARGER PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

LISBON, July 17.—Samuel Shellabarger yesterday had special audience with the King, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROCLAMATION DENOUNCING FOREIGNERS.

HONG KONG, June 24, via LONDON, July 17.—A proclamation denouncing foreigners has been extensively posted in the towns and villages on the Yangtse river by the agents of a secret society.

A CONSPIRACY

has been discovered at Foochow, having for its object the opening of another Taeping rebellion. It is rumored that over 50,000 men are connected with the movement.

ENGAGEMENT AT HAKADODI.

Advices from Yokohama to the 16th of June are received. The naval and military forces of the Mikado had commenced an attack on the rebels at Hakadodi. The result of the battle is not known.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DEFEAT OF THE PARAGUAYANS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 17.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 10th ult. fully confirm the reported victory of the allies over Lopez. The Paraguayans lost 500 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners and twelve guns.

A treaty establishing a provisional government for Paraguay has been concluded.

RUSSIA.

AN INTERDICTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The Czar forbids the attendance of Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

AUSTRIA.

ADDRESS OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, July 17.—Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to delegations of the Imperial and the Hungarian Reichsrath. In reply to M. De Magalee, President of the Hungarian delegation, he said he had been called to exercise equal influence over the common affairs of the empire and kingdom. Guided by wise moderation and good feelings, he had created the delegations, and they would be aided by all the influences of the monarchy in their labors for the consolidation of peace and public confidence. The Emperor then addressed Prince Auersperg, President of the delegation of the Imperial Reichsrath, and assured him that sincere co-operation with Hungary through her delegation was the surest guaranty for the maintenance of internal and external peace.

PRUSSIA.

SENTENCED FOR RIOTING.

BERLIN, July 17.—Deputy Mencke has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and three workingmen to three months' imprisonment for complicity in the Dusseldorf riots.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Athletic Club of this city beat the Olympic of Washington to-day at base ball 39 to 35.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Western Union Telegraph Club to-day beat the Stock Exchange Club at base ball by 53 to 31.

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday gives the following report of the committee appointed to fix the levy, which was adopted:

That the appraisement of the lands and lots in the following counties be increased:

Second District—Clark, 15 per cent; Crawford, 20; Dubois, 40; Floyd, 5; Harrison, 20; Jackson, 40; Martin, 10; Orange, 20; Scott, 10; Washington, 25.

Third District—Dearborn, 10; Ohio, 20; Switzerland, 20; Bartholomew, 30; Jefferson, 25; Jennings, 20.

Fourth District—Rush, 15; Union, 15; Fayette, 10.

Fifth District—Marion, 30; Hendricks, 10; Putnam, 20; Morgan, 5.

Seventh District—Owen, 15; Vermillion, 15.

Seventh District—Carroll, 20; Fountain, 10; Montgomery, 10; Warren, 10.

Eighth District—Hamilton, 5; Howard, 20; Grant, 10; Madison, 60; Miami, 50; Tipton, 60; Wabash, 15.

Ninth District—Adams, 10; Delaware, 5; Henry, 5; Randolph, 5; Wells, 10.

Tenth District—Huntington, 10.

And that the appraisement of lands and lots in the following counties be reduced, as follows, viz:

First District—Vanderburg, 30 per cent; Gibson, 10; Posey, 10; Spencer, 10; Knox, 10; Pike, 10.

Fourth District—Franklin, 3; Wayne, 5.

Fifth District—Johnson, 10.

Tenth District—Elkhart, 10; Lagrange, 10.

Eleventh District—Starke, 20.

And that the valuation of the real property of the following counties remain as equalized by the District Boards, viz:

Warrick, Davis, Perry, Decatur, Ripley, Shelby, Bancock, Brown, Monroe, Lawrence, Clay, Sullivan, Green, Vigo, Parke, Benton, Boone, Clinton, Tippecanoe, Cass, Allen, Blackford, Jay, DeKalb, Kosciusko, Noble, Steuben, Whitley, Fulton, Jasper, Newton, Laporte, Lake, Marshall, Pulaski, St. Joseph, White and Porter.

Heavy rains and high waters have prevailed throughout the greater part of the State during the past two weeks. Nearly all the streams have been over their banks, and many are still swollen far above the ordinary mark. On Monday and Tuesday violent storms visited nearly every county from which we have any news, and in several considerable damage was done, either by the wind or the floods caused by the unusually heavy rain.—[Indianapolis Journal, 17th.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Indiana is doing well with her State debt. Five years ago it footed up some $9,000,000; it has since been reduced to $2,600,000, and of this $800,-000 was paid off July 1st, leaving only $1,800,-000. Another five years will see the State out of debt and a large fund in the treasury, if the present prudent management is continued."

Indiana is already making iron at a profit. Already $3,000,000 are invested in the business in Clay county, and we hear no complaint of small profits. Terre Haute is about to make iron, and her capitalists expect to realize handsome returns on their investments.

The Richmond Radical says that a boy ten years of age had the delirium tremens the other day.

There have been two fatal cases of small-pox in Jackson county.

The Newcastle Courier says that Henry county has the finest public buildings in the State, all paid for, and $30,000 on hand.

GIBSON.

Princeton, Gibson county, with her 2,000 inhabitants, supports but one drinking saloon now.

The Princeton [illegible] says: Mr. Johnathan Young, a well-to-do farmer, residing a short distance from this place, reports that he has a piece of ground, containing about ten acres that has been under cultivation for fifty-three years now, and this season he has reaped about twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre from it. Can any other county in the State beat this?

SULLIVAN.

A subscriber in old Sullivan writes us encouragingly of the crops in that county. He says "the wheat is about all cut, and there never was, as is reported by the 'oldest farmers,' such a large crop grown in that county as that of this season. The corn looks well, considering the frequent heavy rains. The Irish potato crop is very large, and, should nothing intervene, there will be a heavy yield. The growing oats can't be beaten—there never was such a crop, and as to fruits of all kinds, just 'put it down' that we will raise enough to feed half a-dozen counties."

VIGO.

A few days ago a man named Martin Ragan stole $35 from a contractor on the new Western railroad. He was arrested immediately and sent to jail. On Wednesday the grand jury returned an indictment. Yesterday Ragan was arraigned before Judge Crain, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. Ragan says he was drunk when he committed the theft.—[Terre Haute Journal, 16.

ALLEN.

A strip of land, thirty by two hundred feet, and covered with trees, is gradually sinking from the surface of the earth one mile south of Ft. Wayne. The supposed cause is assuming to be an underground lake or river washing the earth away. It creates much interest among the citizens.

TIPPECANOE.

A little girl of Thomas Stevens claims the championship as a juvenile pedestrian. On Sunday she walked, unaided, a distance of five miles. The wonderful part of the affair will appear, when we mention that the little one is not yet quite three years of age, her third birth day not coming until September next.—[Lafayette Journal.

MORGAN.

In July, 1868, the wife of Mr Joseph Johnson, living in Jefferson township, this county, gave birth to three children, and in less than eleven months thereafter she gave birth to two more. The children were all perfectly formed; but only one of them survives at the present time.

VANDERBURG.

A fellow in Evansville, the other day, paid a 'Squire fifty cents to marry him to a widow with ten children. Cheap enough.

ASA PACKER.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Hon. Asa Packer was born in 1805 in Groton, New London county, Conn., and in 1822, with his outfit strapped in a knapsack on his back, removed to Springville, Susquehanna county, Pa., and apprenticed himself to a carpenter of that village. On arriving at the age of 21, with his scanty savings he purchased a small lot of land upon the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and settled down as a farmer. In 1833 he removed to the Lehigh Valley, and, as master of his own boat, engaged in the transportation of coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. The managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, attracted by the energy and industry of Asa Packer, secured his services for the corporation at a liberal compensation, and in 1835 Asa and his brother, R. W. Packer, aided by an uncle, established themselves at Mauch Chunk, in the general merchandise business. The cash capital of the firm was only $5,000, but in a short time their business became widely extended and embraced not only the ordinary transactions of a country store but the erection of locks and dams for the canal, the working of coal veins leased from the Lehigh Company, and at last the working of the Hazleton mines, owned by the Packers. The firm shipped coal to New York and Philadelphia, not only by the Lehigh, but also by the Schuylkill river. In 1850, Asa Packer entered on the work of building the Lehigh Valley Railroad, having become the owner of a controlling portion of the stock of a company chartered in 1846, but not a foot of the line of which had been built; in fact, only seventeen days of the limit for commencing the road yet remained. Packer, in October, 1851, submitted a proposition to build forty-six miles of the road from Mauch Chunk to Easton, and receive his pay in stock and bonds. This proposition was accepted, and the work, under pressing financial embarrassments, was vigorously pressed to completion, and the entire line was delivered in September, 1855. The success attending upon Packer's exertions to build the Lehigh Valley railroad laid the foundations of his fortunes as a coal and railroad operator, and he is now worth, it is estimated, between fifteen and twenty million of dollars. In 1855 Packer founded at South Bethlehem a scientific school, called the Lehigh University, and endowed it with a tract of land fifty acres in extent and with $500,000 in money, and it is believed he intends giving an additional $500,-000, making $1,000,000.

Asa Packer, through his entire career, has been widely known as an earnest, thorough-going, consistent Democrat of the old school. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, his term in that body ending in 1843, and a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for the Thirteenth District from 1853 to 1857. At the Democratic National Convention held in 1868 in New York, he received the entire vote of Pennsylvania as candidate for the Presidency for fourteen ballots, and was only withdrawn in favor of Gen. W. S. Hancock. The nomination of Judge Packer as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is a becoming compliment to a life spent in honest industry, and to a character of blameless purity and unspotted integrity.

☞ The great Cairo land suit, which has been in court for the past ten years, with varying fortune, was brought to a pause, if not to a close, on Saturday. A jury in the United States Court brought in a verdict for the defense, which leaves the property in the hands of the Cairo Land Company.

NEW YORK.

Latest Reports of the Markets.

Money, Stocks, Bonds, and Railway Shares.

Effects of a Tornado on Friday Afternoon.

The Captured Filibusters Discharged.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Money was more plenty at 7 per cent., currency for call loans, but lenders insist upon much wider margins on mixed collaterals. The bank statement is moderately favorable. The banks, however, are averse to committing themselves on long paper, and discounts are slow in the street at 9@9½ per cent.

Gold was stimulated by a larger export than was anticipated, and by elaborate statements of the morning and evening papers, going to show that the course of trade will be much against us for the next two or three months, but the close was dull.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm, but only moderately active. Southern State securities were very depressed. Tennessee, however, worked more steady at the close.

RAILWAY SHARES

are lower and very irregular. It was generally reported that the Vanderbilt clique had determined to go in for another twist on their stock with the intention of forcing up New York Central to 225 and others in proportion. Many operators threw the Western roads overboard in order to take a hand in the shake on the New York Central and Hudson. There was also some movement in Pacific Mail, and a strong effort to bolster express stocks especially Adams, and Wells and Fargo, but there is a rapid waning of confidence in the street for all fancies.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

NEW YORK, July 17.

DRY GOODS.

Cotton goods—The market opened unfavorable. Spinners are reducing production for the ostensible purpose of making repairs, but stocks of staple goods are large, and some effort to increase sales has weakened prices. It is not likely, however, that goods will be freely offered until after the coming week. Brown sheetings—standard goods 16@16½c, the latter an extreme. Medford, Augusta and other 3-yard goods 15½c; Pepperell R 15½c; Pocasset K 12½c; Swift River 12½c. Bleached goods steady, but quiet; Wamsutta [illegible] Bates 19c; Lonsdale 19c; Boott B 16½c; Lawrence B 15½c; Sister 15c; Blackstone D 14c; Red Bank 12½c; Newmarket C 14½c. Prints quiet, but dark work firm; Cocheco 14c; Merrimac D 12½c; other prime makers 12½c; Arnolds 10c; Wamsutta 9½c. Denims scarce and firm. Ginghams steady. Tickings, stripes and denims quiet. Cambrics in good demand. Cotton flannels more active for California. Grain bags less active. Woolen goods show with some improvement. Foreign goods remain quiet.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves feverish, sales limited, and prices nominally unchanged at 13½@15½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,214; prices weak. Sheep 4@7c. Lambs 8@11c.

[illegible] Hogs advanced by the combination to 12¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

The whole market closed steady and more active in sympathy with the advance in gold, but the demand was mostly speculative and for home use.

PROVISIONS.

Western hog products are held with much firmness, and city lard and meats are generally firmer, but the movements were very small throughout.

FREIGHTS.

Two small vessels to Cork for orders with wheat at 6 per quarter; 15,000 bushels wheat to Liverpool by steamer at 9d.

GROCERIES.

Coffee continues active and firm; Rio 18¾@28¾c. Sugar firm but less buoyant; fair to prime grocery 12@12½c; best crushed 16c.

[To the Associated Press.]

A TORNADO.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Five houses and four unfinished houses in Brooklyn were blown down by the tornado yesterday afternoon. All the bathing-houses at Coney Island were blown to pieces by the tornado. The roof of a Coney Island car was blown off, and several thousand dollars' damage was done by the same storm.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

Jack Riley and Dan Giddings, two villains, fought fourteen rounds of a prize fight this morning, for $200. Giddings got terribly whipped, and the affair terminated in a free fight. Unfortunately none of the roughs were killed, and both prize fighters are alive.

MORTUARY.

Deaths this week, 720.

Cholera made its appearance in Hoboken and Jersey City, and a few new cases in this city.

THE HEAT.

Fourteen cases of sunstroke in this city; two in Hoboken to-day.

EXTRADITED.

Edward Laurens and son were arrested to-day on the steamer Rhine, from Bremen, on her arrival, charged with absconding with a large amount of money from Germany.

USANCE.

Geo. Watts, another money-lender of Wall street, was bailed to-day on charges of usury.

FRAUD.

Wm. Keene was held in $1,000 bail to-day to answer charges of fraud in the customs revenue.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

The report that the captured filibusters were taken to Fort Lafayette was incorrect. They were kept on board the cutter Mahoning, at Brooklyn navy yard, until this evening, when the men were all released and left with cheers for Cuba. Quite a number of them were from Richmond, Va., and have served in the rebel army. It is said no more expeditions will be attempted from this vicinity, the Cuban junta having decided to make a Southern port their base of operations. A steamer is reported to have sailed for that port, and the men released to-day will all proceed thither in small squads and embark on board her for their original destination.

THE ERIE DISASTER.

Another Case of Rashness and Negligence.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

The Erie railroad disaster, of which our dispatches bring us very complete details, seems to have been a Carr's Rock calamity on a reduced scale, and to have been caused by the criminal recklessness of a freight engineer in not keeping out of the way, as he could and should have done, of the passenger train he knew to be due at the point where he then was. The simple obeying of his instructions, or the exercise of the most ordinary prudence, would have prevented the crushing and burning to death of human beings, the distressing scenes and misery, and the heavy loss of property which followed his negligence and rashness. Against such criminal disregard of duty the public seems to be without protection commensurate with the danger it involves, and he who can devise a plan whereby it can be obviated, and exemption from the periodic slaughters it occasions be secured, will take rank among the greatest geniuses of the age. The perils of travel are always great enough when Sobriety holds the reins and Prudence controls the throttle valves; but when to these are added those superinduced by gross neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, intemperance and foolhardy recklessness, the necessity of constant preparation for eternity will naturally impress itself upon the attention of every traveler by public conveyances. Indeed, if things continue as at present seems to be the rule, men will soon be brought to the point where they will no more think of starting on journeys by rail, without making their wills, than they will of departing on long journeys without taking a change of linen. What is the remedy for carelessness of railroad trainmen, and how soon shall we see it in active and beneficent application?

☞ A correspondent of the American Naturalist states that a doe was recently shot near Minneapolis, Minn., carrying a beautiful pair of antlers, each with four branches, and asks whether this is a new fact in natural history or not. To which the editors reply that they have never heard of a female deer assuming the character of a male before; but it is a well-established fact that female birds, living to an old age, often assume the plumage, and, to a certain extent, the habits of the male. In the museum of the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, Mass., there is a pea-hen that, in the spring before her death, at the age of nineteen years, changed her dull female plumage for the bright plumage and full trail of the male bird. N. Vickery, Taxidermist, of Lynn, Mass., has the specimen mounted.

☞ The favorite Massachusetts resort, Swampscott, is rapidly filling up, and the season has been most fashionably opened. Boston "bloods" are already driving four-in-hand on the beach, and elegant private equipages are seen in large numbers.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Splendid Display of Fruits and Flowers at Masonic Temple.

The Rarest Bouquets Sell for a Song.

The exhibition of fruits and flowers by the Kentucky Horticultural Society in Masonic Temple on yesterday, July 17th, was attended by a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who appreciated the display, as was clearly evident by the general good humor that prevailed.

LOW PRICES.

The display of flowers was most beautiful and brilliant, and the prices obtained were better than heretofore, although not up to the mark in all cases. For instance, a beautiful bouquet of fresh flowers, tastefully and elegantly arranged by the fair hands of a young lady, sold for ten cents! A rich and elaborate floral design, that must have cost at least two or three hours' careful labor to arrange, sold for forty-five cents. Another floral design, which cost about $1.50 to get up, sold for $1. A florist's bouquet, which would have cost $3 at the greenhouse, sold for thirty cents!

These exhibitions are gotten up at no little expense and a great deal of labor, even in such weather as now prevails, for the benefit of the public-spirited citizens of Louisville; and we have taken the liberty of quoting the above prices to show what a damper is thrown upon the zeal and enthusiasm of the ladies and amateur cultivators and even the professional gardeners, by this neglect and indifference; and the non-appreciation of their efforts, to furnish the public with the choicest and rarest of flowers, most exquisitely and superbly arranged.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES.

These remarks are suggested by the fact, that, at several of the late exhibitions, the principal purchases have been made at liberal and generous prices by strangers; and these bouquets and floral baskets have been presented by these strangers to some of our city belles, who have been perfectly delighted with the beauty of the flowers and their happy arrangement. Now how easy and how appropriate it would be for our young ladies to attend the exhibitions in person every Saturday morning, and thus encourage a taste in themselves for natural beauty, and enjoy the most refined of all pleasures. We are sure they would find there much to please and delight them; and it would be so appropriate, too, for them to be found among the flowers.

At the exhibition on Saturday, there was a most magnificent display of flowers of every hue and shade of color, and arranged with skill and good taste. The following were the contributors, viz:

FLOWERS.

Hand and Table Bouquets—By Miss Mattie Dickson, Mrs. Col. Alexander, Miss Pattie Kennedy, Floral Park, George Walker, florist, two; Francis Morat, florist, two; Henry Nanz, florist; Ross & Lauer, florists.

Floral Baskets and Designs—By Mrs. Capt. O. L. Smith, Mrs. Emma F. Penton, Mrs. John A. Miller, Mrs. E. S. Cary, Mrs. Wm. Semple, Mrs. Jas. Kennedy, Broadway.

Miss Lily S. Clarke exhibited a very perfect and fine bloom of the new double scarlet geranium, named Gloria de Nancy.

VEGETABLES.

Corn—Minnesota Sweet, large grained, by Mrs. Col. Alexander; Early Adams, by Dr. A. W. Kaye.

Tomatoes—Lester's Perfected, Fejee and Tilden, all very large and well ripened, by Mrs. Colonel Alexander.

FRUITS.

Apples—Sops of Wine, by S. L. Gaar and T. S. Kennedy.

Large Sweet Bough, by S. L. Gaar.

Red Astrachan, by H. S. Duncan, S. L. Gaar, and C. C. Cary.

Early Harvest, by G. Poindexter, of Jeffersonville, and H. S. Duncan.

Primate, a fine, hardy tree and a good apple, that suits this climate, by Jacob Johnson and T. S. Kennedy.

Hert's striped June and Carolina Red June, by T. S. Kennedy.

Large Early Red Streak, and a variety for a name, by H. S. Duncan.

Pears—Chambers, by Dr. A. W. Kaye; S. L. Gaar, Peurre Giffard, Wright's Early Butter, and [illegible] for a name, by Jacob Johnson; Osband's Summer, by H. S. Duncan; Early Catharine, by C. C. Cary.

Peaches—Hale's Early (premature), by H. S. Duncan.

Blackberries—Kittatinny (very large) and Lawton, by H. S. Duncan.

Raspberries—Philadelphia, three bunches containing 91 berries from plants set out last April, by T. S. Kennedy, to show the prolific bearing of this hardy variety.

Red Seedling, from the Belle de Fontenay, near New Albany; branches were shown covered with fruit in different stages of ripening. If the plants are found to be hardy this new berry will be a valuable acquisition.

We subjoin the report of the proceedings of last Saturday, which was unavoidably crowded out of our columns:

The exhibition of flowers was decidedly the finest of the season thus far. Nearly every plant of our climate blooming at this period of summer was represented, from the stately magnolia grandiflora to the tiniest clusters of delicate and brilliant bloom. An appreciative and enthusiastic company examined and enjoyed each bouquet, vase, and basket of flowers. The gardeners were there with their experience and skill, smiling with satisfaction at the growing love of flowers evinced by the various contributors. From the professional florists were two hand bouquets from Mr. Geo. Walker, two hand bouquets from Mr. Fr. Morat, one hand bouquet from Mr. Wm. Geisel, one hand bouquet from Mr. Henri Nanz, one hand bouquet from Floral Park, and one hand bouquet from Ross & Laser. These were all so rich in compactly-arranged flowers that it would be unjust to attempt to specify their beauties, lest some of them might be unmentioned.

Conspicuous on the table was a collection of seedling Petunias from Mr. G. H. Cochran. It was a study to examine the number of new varieties that he has gained this season, some of them immensely double, with a spicy perfume. Some of the single ones were beautifully penciled like the finest Salpiglossis. Some of the most double were pure white; others were shades of rich purple and rose color. Some dark-blue and rich as velvet. All flower-lovers are indebted to him for showing what an amateur can do with patience and watchful care in the culture of seedling plants. Mrs. Hamilton Pope sent in two elegant vases of flowers; one of rare Oleander blossoms of an exquisite shade of delicate and fragrant pink; in the larger vase an immense bloom of Magnolia, its spotless white contrasting finely with some very choice blooms of scarlet geranium, plumbago, and other choice flowers. From Mrs. B. C. Levi a large collection of flowers, making a handsome display, was presented to the society and gratefully received. From Mr. John Hoskins, a hand bouquet of flowers so tastefully arranged, that although it was placed close by one from a florist of reputation, the amateur's offering suffered nothing by comparison. From Miss Pattie Kennedy, a tasteful bouquet which evinced a love of country as well as of all things beautiful in its expressive circles of red, white and blue. A basket from Miss Cochran had many choice rose-buds nestling among every shade of phlox and verbena blooms and a blossom of cape-jasmine rivaling the magnolia in purity and fragrance. From Mrs. O. L. Smith, a beautiful floral display, arranged with one basket above another, the handles and supports of the side looking like exquisite wreaths of bloom that embraced the whole. Jeffersonville furnished us a fine show of flowers, sent in by Mrs. John F. Fall. A large and showy bouquet also from Mrs. Alexander, of the county. From Mrs. Wm. Semple there was another double basket, similar to Mrs. Smith's, the handles of white clematis. Both of these were much admired, and, though really equal in beauty and value, the last one furnished much amusement at the auction by the spirited bidding of some of the young gentlemen, who had evidently set their hearts on obtaining it. So it was with one of Mr. Walker's bouquets, which brought $4.60, and the basket sold for $4.25. Our worthy treasurer brought a fine basket of flowers, waving with feathery-grasses and delicate spiral blooms, its outer circle of graceful fuchsias, large and double, in the culture of which he is so successful. In his indefatigable hands may the society's green-backs multiply and flourish as abundantly as the foliage of his own garden.

The friends of the society may congratulate themselves that it has so won upon the sympathies of our citizens, that with the mercury in the nineties, they brave the noon-day heat to enjoy its meetings.

There is yet much to do, by using its acquired power as an educator of the floral taste in cultivating those plants and fruits best adapted to our climate, in the combination of needful soils, the prevention of deleterious insects, and above all, the abatement of caterpillars; and if necessary, the introduction of birds (English sparrows) to assist us.

A little more care and labor and thoughtful study, and future springs and coming summers will reward us in a more beautiful city with its shaded streets and smiling gardens.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT COMMITTEE.

Apples—Red Astrachan, shown by Messrs. Jacob Johnson, S. L. Gaar, and H. S. Duncan.

Early Harvest, by Messrs. Gaar and Duncan; also, by Mr. H. S. Duncan, Carolina Red June, "for a name," and Large Yellow Red-streak.

Pears—Madeline, by Messrs. Lawrence Young and S. L. Gaar.

Chambers, by Rev. Carter Page, of St. Matthew's Female Institute, and Mr. S. L. Gaar, of Anchorage.

Wright's Early Butter, by Mr. Jacob Johnson; a very good early pear that should be better known.

Beurre Giffard, by Mr. H. S. Duncan; a very hardy and thrifty tree that bears good crops of superior fruit.

Doyenne d'Ete, by Mr. S. L. Gaar.

Seckel Pear, by Mr. T. S. Kennedy.

Peaches—Hale's Early, by Mr. H. F. Vail and Mr. H. S. Duncan.

Plums—Wild Goose plum, by Mr. Jacob Johnson, of Cedar creek. This new plum is a native of Tennessee. It is very large and of a beautiful scarlet color. The trees are hardy, prolific and are as yet scarce.

Duane's Purple, by Mr. H. S. Duncan.

Apricot—Roman, by Mr. Lawrence Young.

Raspberries—The Clarke, Philadelphia and Miami, all good, hardy, late berries, were shown by Mr. H. S. Duncan, of Fern creek.

Blackberries—Lawton, by Mr. H. F. Vail and Mr. Duncan.

Kittatinny, by Mr. Duncan.

Both of these varieties were very large and fine.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

Owing to the absence of the chairman, we regret being unable to give the weight and dimensions of a good mess of

Early Rose Potatoes—Shown by Mr. Richard S. Berry, of Gilman's precinct. These potatoes were planted on the 10th of April, and were the largest and finest shown this season. They are of a new variety, for which sixty dollars a bushel have been paid within the past year.

Corn—Early roasting-ears of Sugar corn were shown by T. S. Kennedy.

The sale was conducted with his usual tact and happy style by Mr. S. G. Henry, who announced to the large crowd assembled, that the alterations going on in the front hall of Masonic Temple would not interfere with the meetings of the Society in the small hall, and that the exhibitions would continue to be held every Saturday morning for the benefit of the public.

Everybody is invited to come and see, without charge.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat of the 6th says: "We learn that Mr. John R. Stewart, who shot and killed Samuel Francis on Monday last, at Decatur, was tried before a magistrate, and, after all the evidence was heard, the magistrate decided that the homicide was justifiable and discharged Mr. Stewart from custody. We learn, further, that Francis sent for Stewart and told him that he was not to blame for shooting him under the circumstances."

General Braxton Bragg and family are spending their summer at the Merriwether (Ga.) Warm Springs.

MELVILLE'S LAST.

The Presbyterian Church Property Litigation.

RACY RELIGIOUS READING.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I frankly confess to some change of my purpose—enlarging my work—since this writing was commenced. My apology is, that in the process of investigating the subject I am led to the conclusion that these persistent assaults on the Court of Appeals by the Presbyterian Radicals of Kentucky and their backers in the North, are not only as hypocritical and false as they are foolish, but exhibit the usual indications of a strategic design and of being part and parcel of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the authority of the State courts of Kentucky, and are intended to divert the attention of the people while they are delivering them over, bound hand and foot, to the domination of foreign masters through the Federal courts.

Every intelligent student of the political, or rather the politico, theoretical history of our country for eight years past must have been struck with the uniformity of the policy of the party which has practically overthrown our ancient constitutional system and substituted for it the arbitrary will of a majority. At each successive step of the advance of despotism the movement has been preceded by a furious howl against the friends of constitutional liberty as about to perpetrate the very acts of outrage and despotism which the Radicals themselves find it essential to do in order to maintain their next movement against the liberties of the States or of the people. We have learned, therefore, to look for some new villainy of despotism as soon as we have some new cry raised against the friends of constitutional liberty.

This is especially the favorite strategy of the ecclesiastical wing of the dominant political party, at least, so far as concerns the Presbyterian branch of that wing. Tradition hath it that in one of the Assemblies at Pittsburg during the great struggle that finally "sloughed off" the New England radicalism in 1837, on the occasion of taking a decisive vote, a genuine Yankee, with pious whine peculiar to Yankee ecclesiastical strategy, seeking to delay action, cried out: "Mod-rator, I move that we spend a season in prayer before the vote is taken." As, in an instant, the "venerable court" rose for prayer, a blunt old Doctor of the Old School, in a whisper audible to the whole house, responded, "Yes, you dog; whenever you are about to do some special rascality, you begin by praying!"

There is a sad truth in the blunt old man's remark, as everybody knows who has had occasion to study the strategy of the current radicalism in church and state. Whenever it has any special villainy to accomplish it gets very pious and goes to praying. And whenever it raises its hue and cry, and whines about christian liberty, you may take it for granted some special rascality is about to be perpetrated, so far as it has power, against the liberties of the people. Reasoning from this known peculiarity of the radical species, the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL will not be surprised that after the enormous amount of "hard lying" (to speak plain English) already exposed in these articles, cloaking itself under the guise of a new-born zeal for the liberty and independence of the ecclesiastical courts, I conclude there is some special villainy about to be perpetrated under cover of these assaults of this radical Synod of Kentucky and its fellow-conspirators of that "venerable court" that voted to steal the $5,000 from their Board of Publication in New York the other day to aid in prosecuting the war against the courts of Kentucky.

Your readers need not make any allowance for partisan exaggerations in this case, for I defy the most extreme partisanship to find any terms equal to expressing the intensity of the effrontery of falsehood exhibited in the attacks on our Court of Appeals, as seen in the review of Judge Robertson's decision, in the statement of the memorial of the representatives of the "scalawag" Synod of Kentucky, and in the speech of McKnight, of Danville, and others, before the Assembly in New York; and now I may add, of the "learned, pious and dull" Princeton Review of Dr. Hodge, who singularly illustrates the effect of the current radicalism in unfitting the moral and intellectual perceptions of even the best and greatest men in the following judicious historical statement of the doings of the New York Assembly:

"The commissioners of the various Presbyteries in Kentucky brought to the notice of the Assembly various decisions of the civil courts in Kentucky affecting the interests of the church in that State.

"By the first of these decisions the decrees of our ecclesiastical courts *in purely ecclesiastical matters are subjected to the civil courts*, and elders elected in accordance with *the direction of the General Assembly are declared not to be elders*, &c., &c.

"Rev. Wm. J. McKnight, of the Transylvania Presbytery, said the Chief Justice of the State had decided that *no person elected by this General Assembly can be or shall be allowed to exercise the duties of eldership in that State, because the acts of the General Assembly at Pittsburg were unconstitutional*. Under these decisions the people sympathizing with the South [illegible] hold and retain the property of the churches. [illegible]

[illegible] liberty. * * * The spirit of the covenanters still lives, and he hoped something would be done which will vindicate the rights of the churches."

I take it for granted that Mr. McKnight, among all the falsehoods uttered by him on the floor of the Assembly against our Court of Appeals, could hardly have uttered the [illegible] the General Assembly's electing elders here attributed to him. I therefore volunteer a "correction" for him so far as concerns the General Assembly's election of elders, seeing that he seems incapable of making a "correction" himself without accompanying it with such a batch of falsehoods and betraying such an utter perversion of conscience as to forbid any confidence in his statements. By the way—if I may digress to so very small matters for a moment—this man McKnight prefaces his "correction" of the dozen different reporters of his speech with a remarkable illustration of Radical conscience. Says he: "We *always* feel happy when abused by this person ("R." of the Commonwealth); we always feel that we must have done something that God and good men will approve." Of course this implies that this man McKnight has been a frequent subject of "R.'s" abuse; whereas it is not within the recollection of anybody that McKnight and his doings has ever been mentioned by "R." or any other writer of the Commonwealth anterior to this tissue of falsehood in the New York Assembly, which his position as a member of the Assembly compelled this notice of. Whatever have had to report about the Iscariotism of this man toward President W. L. Breckinridge and others in the family quarrel among the Danville radicals, he never before, that I am aware of, had the honor of being mentioned, much more of being abused by any writer of the other party. His "always" enjoying the happy consciousness of doing something that God and good men approve reduces itself down to this single case of martyrdom for his falsehoods about Judge Robertson and the Court of Appeals in the New York Assembly. Even at the risk of making this man of perverted conscience once more happy, I must here add that after some inquiry I am as yet unable to hear of anybody that ever heard of any one who remembers to have seen, in all the ecclesiastical controversies of eight years past, any publication concerning the McKnight, of Danville, anterior to his recent accidental coming to the surface of the seething cauldron in New York; nor of any one who ever heard or cared enough to want to bear McKnight's opinion or doings on any ecclesiastical subject whatever, except in the case of certain rumors that got out of doors concerning a radical family quarrel at Danville, in which Mr. McKnight was reported by his Radical brethren to have exhibited a degree of low cunning trickery and treachery to his friends which violated the important canon of "honor among thieves," and turned the stomachs—by no means squeamish—of many of his co-conspirators at Danville.

Still it is hardly probable that Mr. McKnight made the blunder of having the General Assembly elect the Ruling Elders for the people. The blunder is probably that of his reporter Dr. Hodge, who has evidently allowed the reconstruction doctrines of his political party to leaven his ecclesiastical theory, and therefore seems to suppose that Ruling Elders, "the immediate representatives of the people," may be elected or ordered to be elected by the General Assembly, as the central Administration at Washington elects or orders to be elected the Legislatures and other political machinery for the people of the Southern States.

I have abundantly shown, by large citations from the printed opinions of Judges Hardin and Robertson—which these men, in the Assembly should have had before them, or else not cited them—that this whole statement concerning their decision, as made alike by their pretended review of Judge Robertson by the "scalawag" memorial, by the speeches of McKnight and Musgrave, by the resolution of the Assembly, and now by Dr. Hodges' annual history of the Assembly, is in its beginning, middle and end the most preposterous falsehood; that their decision is only according to the almost uniform judgment of the courts and jurists of both Britain and America for the last half century. I will not insult the intelligence of my readers by any argument to show that the decision of our Court of Appeals accords also with common sense and the common instincts of justice; for everybody in Kentucky knows that the party raising this clamor against the courts of the State, calling for the sympathy of their Northern allies and demanding the property dedicated to the use of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, is a miserable little faction which has sold itself to be the tool of foreign usurpation, and that the demand of the courts is really that they shall turn over to them for their foreign allies property of three-fourths of the Presbyterian people, representing nine-tenths of the "outsiders" of the Presbyterian Church in the State. And what makes the demand the more outrageous is that the Radical party in Kentucky themselves admit, and are holding the great part of their people with them by admitting, that the parties whom they seek to rob are right as against the General Assembly's usurpation and apostacy, and are standing fast as Lord Eldon's great decision requires, "adhering to the religious principles which led to the establishment of these places of worship."

But the particular point which I make here is not simply the exposure of the enormous falsehoods which have marked the whole history of this ecclesiastical usurpation from the first driving out of the Southern Synods "from the shelter of a national church" in 1861 down to the enormous falsehoods against the Court of Appeals, whereby these conspirators attempt to justify the robbery of the Board of Publication of $5,000, as a step toward the judicial robbery of the Kentucky churches of their property through the pliant tools of the Federal courts. I desire to point out to the people of Kentucky—whose sad experience since 1861 of the evils of allowing themselves to be hoodwinked and betrayed by the chat of "union and liberty" on the lips of villainous despotism ought to prevent their being gulled a second time—that these enormous falsehoods concerning their courts, coupled with the dirty pettifogging and chicanery of the assailants of these courts, and with this bare-faced robbery of their religious tract and book house to put $5,000 at the disposal of such Kentucky patriots as Edgar Needham, R. P. Humphrey, and Jno. M. Harlan for carrying on the war, all indicate a deliberate purpose on the part of these Kentucky Iscariots and the Sanhedrim at the North to crush out the courts of the State of Kentucky, and to subject the people directly to the yoke of a foreign Judiciary operating through "scalawag" judges who have sold their birthright as the children of the high-minded and noble authors of the Revolution of '98 for a mess of Federal potage, and a very coarse and dirty mess at that.

I have shown abundantly how the Southern Synods, after being, of deliberate purpose, driven off by the political deliverances of 1861, have been officially maligned by the Northern Assembly ever since as having voluntarily seceded on account of political sympathy with slavery and rebellion; how the same reckless course of defamation and falsehood has subsequently been followed toward the Synods of Kentucky and Missouri; and how now a similar course of falsehood and defamation is pursued toward the courts of this Commonwealth, for deciding, in accordance with common sense and in accordance with all the British and American laws of the present century, that the trustees of Presbyterian church property must use the same, not for the execution of despotic, unconstitutional and heretical decrees of the General Assembly, but for the support of those great doctrines and principles to which the donors dedicated them, under the implied covenants of the constitution, which is supreme alike over General Assembly and people. I propose to show now that all this effrontery of falsehood has a purpose, nothing less than to hoodwink the too credulous people of Kentucky, and thereby put ... conspiracy under foot, and the coming ... dictation of foreign masters. ... It will be observed that the miserable falsehood about the Court of Appeals always takes the form that this court claims to review and reverse acts of the Assembly "purely ecclesiastical." Nay, these unscrupulous defamers do not hesitate to charge that the Court of Appeals had decided that certain men indorsed by the Assembly of 1866 are not elders of the Presbyterian Church.

Now, will the public believe that this question of elected "elders" by the low strategy of a Rump Synod of Kentucky in 1866, afterward renounced and condemned by a full Synod of Kentucky, though previously indorsed by the General Assembly of 1866, by way of controlling the decision of the civil court, was first raised by these miserable radical defamers themselves before the Unitarian Chancellor Pirtle, and was by him actually sought decided in accordance with the dictum of the General Assembly; while he, as all other Unitarians must, be not a Polyheaded Pope, and who shall be officers of the church? The cry now is that the Court of Appeals declared to the Walnut-street church, a case that certain men are not Ruling Elders. Will the public believe that these radical partisans themselves first raised this question before the Chancellor whose decision the Court of Appeals reversed? Says Chancellor Pirtle, June 10, 1868, "This suit is brought by certain persons claiming to be ruling elders, * * * alleging that the plaintiffs were hindered in the use of the church property, and that the rights of the plaintiffs, who claim to be elders, was denied by the defendants, and asking for relief."

And, in accordance with this complaint, the Radical Chancellor proceeds to decide that the act of the Assembly in 1866 declaring them to be ruling elders is conclusive, and the Assembly has a right so to declare, since says the Chancellor, "What may not this tribunal do *sua sponte* surely it is not for a civil court to decide.

"It is insisted that the order proposed ought not to be made until the Presbytery (of Louisville) has acted in this matter of the appointment of Ruling Elders; and that it could not be taken out of their hands constitutionally.

"I have proper deference for the Presbytery, but I think no other court had jurisdiction but as if there had been nothing before the Presbytery, and that the Presbytery has now no jurisdiction of the case. Of course I cannot expect that they will take any action, except to obey with dutiful *respect the order of the General Assembly*."

Now, it was this ludicrous decision—I mean ludicrous in the eyes of every man who knows anything of the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church—that the Court of Appeals had to review, and as Judge Hardin, in his opinion, says, with such terrible force: "It cannot escape observation that it was the appellees (the Radicals) who invoked the aid of the civil courts in this case, and sought to question the action and conduct of those Ruling Elders who, in opposition to them, assumed to control the use of the Church." And yet, under directly in the face of this their own showing, these hypocrites now have the assurance to say, and get their Assembly to represent, that it was the Court of Appeals who first undertook to decide "a purely ecclesiastical question," even that certain men were not ruling elders, whom Chancellor Pirtle, and after him Judge Ballard, of the Federal Court, had decided to be ruling elders! What can be more absurd in the way of hypocritical pretense than that Judge Pirtle and Judge Ballard may decide that no matter how despotic the act or unconstitutional the usurpation involved the act of Assembly, in the terms of Judge Ballard, "his order of the General Assembly (*ipse facto order*) is a purely ecclesiastical matter, and we then within the proper sphere of the Assembly, which such tute courts and all civil courts are bound to respect it as furnishing the conclusive, incontrovertible evidence respecting the matter therein declared?" And yet this case, when the same question is brought before the Court of Appeals, is the clamor raised against the courts of Kentucky.

It is in reviewing these miserably partisan and absurd decisions against Christian liberty, and the court states the true principles and reverses such decisions! What more natural than, in such accordance with this so-called knowledge of our courts, ... radical strategy, ... that ... our courts for such an invasion of religious liberty ... the usual hypocrisy ... whereby so often their party has already deceived the people of Kentucky while the chains were being forged for them? I am obliged to content myself with merely suggesting that generally the evident aim and purpose of this clamor against the Court of Appeals, in the back of all the falsehoods already exposed. In order that I may have space for pointing out the more direct evidence of a conspiracy of "scalawag" ecclesiastics with "scalawag" lawyers and jurists to degrade and crush out the State courts, and subject our people to foreign domination through the Federal Courts. This evidence is to be found in the results of the efforts of the people of Kentucky, who have suffered to their own established courts and chosen judges by the low artifices and contemptible chicanery to which "scalawag" lawyers and jurists resort in dragging the business of the State courts, to whom under our ... protection of the ... property of our people is committed, before the Federal courts instituted by this ... controversy of our citizens and those of foreign States, but now prostituted to the purposes of foreign domination hunters and ecclesiastical apostates seeking to sell their own mother for thirty pieces of silver. A glance at the present position of these church property cases will satisfy any thoughtful man that this statement of the purpose of these conspirators is no exaggeration.

My readers should bear in mind that the Federal Courts were never intended to entertain and settle questions in litigation between the people of the State; and by an enactment of the Federal law in the ancient and purer days of the Republic they are forbidden to review the decisions of the State Courts. With this fact in view, a simple statement of the present position of the church property cases in Kentucky before the Federal Court, and the means resorted to for bringing them there, is all that is needed to satisfy any thoughtful man that this little coterie of political and ecclesiastical apostates are deliberately conspiring with their foreign allies to insult, degrade and crush out the courts of the State of Kentucky.

First. The Walnut-street Church is already before the Federal Court, and how did it get there in defiance of the constitution and laws of the country which formed the use of the Federal Courts for litigation between citizens of the same State?

In this way the radical faction in that church, already trained to set at defiance the constitution and courts of their church by means of a conspiracy with foreign radicals, after a full and fair hearing in the Court of Appeals and an adverse decision there, procure the services of two apostates from Methodism at a reward of sixty dollars per month from the *pew fund* of the church, to go and reside in New Albany, and then, under the mask of foreign residence, come and sue their friends in the Federal Court for not having properly defended the beneficiary interests so suddenly acquired by these two apostates in the Walnut-street church.

But the uninitiated will now ask—Yet how could a case already decided in the State Court be entertained in the Federal Court in face of the plain statute to the contrary? The answer is:

Second. The court, recognizing with apparent reverence the law limiting its jurisdiction, and treating with a courtesy which amounted to grim derision the State Court of Appeals, took a nice distinction between the egg and the meat in it—the property and the use of it—and, as the Court of Appeals had only decided that the property belonged to the appellants, the Federal court reverently accepted the decision in that far, but decided that the appellants must be satisfied with the glory of holding the property, but give the use of it to the appellees!!

Third. The Center College, an institution belonging wholly to the Synod of Kentucky, has been in litigation in the Circuit Court of Boyle county for two years or more. Without waiting for any decision even there it is dragged into the Federal court. How? every one is ready to ask. Why the "scalawag" Synod, pretending to own it, elects Trustees from Indiana and Ohio to manage a college for the Synod of Kentucky, and these, I suppose, disgusted with their co-Trustees in Kentucky, drag them and the whole Synod of both parties before the Federal Court to make them take better care of the valuable beneficiary interests which these Ohio and Indiana Trustees have in the Synod of Kentucky's college!

Fourth. The Shelbyville-church case, after every effort on the part of the true church to compromise with the handful of Radicals there, is decided by the Circuit Court in accordance with what I have shown to be the almost universal judgment of British and American courts. I am informed that immediately this Radical faction began to scan Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in search of some Radical who had once been a member of the Shelbyville church, in order to have such former member bring the case before the Federal Court, and it is said such an one has been found.

Fifth. But the most remarkable instance, and the most grossly insulting to the people of Kentucky and their courts, is the dirty chicanery practiced in the "Bethel Union" case recently decided by the Court of Appeals, and for which Judge Robertson and the court has been so vilified. The defeated Radicals, as the letter of Rev. Mr. Bracken in the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 13th shows, hunt up a poor old negro wench who had fallen from grace, restore her to their church, and generously take in her husband also; then bring her down to enter her complaint under the *Civil Rights bill*, against her friends for not better protecting her beneficiary interest in the Bethel Union Church!

Such facts as these are beyond comment. Taken in connection with what I have before shown of the falsehood and hypocrisy of this whole faction, they show a determination on the part of these conspirators against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth to degrade and disgrace and rob, if they cannot rule, Kentucky. Attorney General Hoar has unwittingly revealed a great truth in declaring the state of war is not yet past. A war, not of arms, but of strategy for domination and plunder, is still raging; it is time the people should understand it. These church property cases have at last come to involve the issue whether there is any longer such a thing as a State of Kentucky. If the people allow themselves to be hoodwinked and befooled again, it is their own fault. To be sure, little can be done in the way of effective resistance. But if they can do nothing else the people can save their honor and assert their dignity and self-respect by treating these "scalawag" lawyers, jurists and ecclesiastics with the contempt such treachery to the State deserves. It is one of the saddest signs of the time that ecclesiastics, lawyers and judges dare thus descend to such treachery and chicanery under cover of the forms of law. The eccentric but brilliant reasoner, Edward Irving, said, "The only instance I can think of people being trained under the sanction of the eye of the law only, are the schools of thieves, sharpers, and knaves." The old law of honor and conscience seems to have become obsolete wherever the spirit of our dominant radicalism once enters into a man. But still there is a power in public opinion. Society cannot wholly protect itself against robbers, thieves, burglars and knaves. But society can at least prevent robbery, thievery and knavery from becoming respectable. Let the mark of Cain be put upon these conspirators by all patriotic and honorable men. They may [illegible] and enjoy their $5,000 stealings from the foreign masters whom they serve, but in the long run they will find it poor pay, if at the cost of the contempt of the honorable men of Kentucky.

MELVILLE.

The Washington (Texas) Tablet contains a notice of the death of A. S. Hart, of Navasota, [illegible] county, on the 25th ultimo, and adds: Mr. Hart was a worthy citizen, respected and beloved by his neighbors. He belonged to a distinguished family, was connected by blood with the wife of Henry Clay and the mother of Thomas H. Benton; besides this, many of the name and family of the Harts have won distinction in painting and sculpture."

Says the Missouri Democracy, the Cape Girardeau paper: "The prospecting party who surveyed the route of the contemplated railroad from this city to the Arkansas line think they have discovered indications of unlimited beds of coal and black rivers. They are disposed to favor the Benton Ford route. Mayor Thilenius and John Ivers, Esq., have left for Pittsburg, in the interests of the projected road."

Columbus, Ga., is now the healthiest place in the country.

TRADE PALACE!

THE GREAT UNDERWRITER'S SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Will commence at Trade Palace on

Monday, July 17,

And will continue until the present stock is sold.

Now is the time to secure the greatest bargains that have been offered for years, as the entire stock must be sold.

DR. HUNTER

Is still treating all private diseases, nervous debility, humors, and blood poisons, affections of the throat and bones, disorders of the prostate gland, &c., with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty.

Patients—male or female, married or single—suffering from imprudence, inconsiderateness or exposure, may rest assured of the same care, skill and secrecy [illegible] Office No. 183 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut, near the postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. [illegible] days, 10 A.M. to 12 M. jel8-1stp

SOUND SENSE.

"The Philosophy of Living."

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

He who works a stated number of hours daily, for a stated price, and who regularly receives his wages and lives within his income, is said to be the most independent man in the world. With his tools he lays aside his care, and in his family or with his friends spends a happy life—with nothing whatever to perplex him, and everything to give content. This is one view of the matter, and is probably entertained by those who are wearied and perplexed with the cares and responsibilities of superintending a large business, or conducting intricate operations. People are always inclined to imagine any other position better, in some respects, than their own. The happy man above described envies his employer, and wishes that instead of being the mere agent, bound to move at another's direction, he could change places with his principal. For, he knows his own embarrassments and cares, and if he has not the burden of the direction of great affairs, he has the daily anxiety of contriving how he shall make a stated sum meet unexpected exigencies. It may be a daily puzzle to him to keep down the demands of pride or necessity. He has, moreover, the contingencies of business to fear, as well as his employer; for if the principal is unsuccessful the employed suffer, and he may on any day receive notice that his services are no longer required. And as to dismissing all care and thought about his employer's interest, if he can do that, he is precisely the person whose labor can be easiest dispensed with. The service of no man so purely mercenary is worth much.

True independence, so far as one can be independent, is accessible both to employers and employed. The secret is, to undertake no more than can be managed; and to determine that you will have hours of relaxation, when you can dismiss the cares of business from your thoughts. As poor Richard has it, "Drive your business, and not let your business drive you." In eager competition, men give themselves too little rest, and undertake too much. Some one asked an English statesman and jurist how he could get through the amount of labor which he performed. "As a thief gets through a horse-pond," was the answer—"I am dragged through it." There is too much of this "dragging," both among the English and among ourselves. Sometimes men make solid gains, and secure wealth, when too much fatigued to enjoy it. But too often they make shipwreck. Hudson, the English projector, whose popular designation a few years ago was "the railway king," is now so reduced in pocket that his friends are raising a subscription to purchase a small annuity for him, that his life may not close in absolute penury. The true philosophy is to regard life as a thing to be pushed moderately, and enjoyed as it passes. It should never be treated as too many do as a great game of hazard. Nor should we fancy that all in which we are interested depends entirely upon ourselves. Other people, it must be conceded, can do something. The best business results are obtained by finding out trustworthy people, and confiding in them. The experiment of entire direction on a grand scale has been tried by the Emperor of the French, certainly one of the strongest men that the world has seen, but even he is beginning to learn that one man is not competent for everything; and he, we suspect, may envy the contented laborer, who has only to do his daily work, and receive his daily wages. There are thousands like him. Their empires are narrower, but their experience is the same; to-day, success; to-morrow, disappointment.

JOHN R. KEY.

The Promising Landscape Painter and His Works.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

We had occasion some two years ago to notice the promising work of a young landscape artist, Mr. John R. Key, who seems to have made the scenery of the Alleghanies his specialty. We have had a second pleasure in examining four paintings by the same artist, which are now on exhibition at Bonte's, Fourth street, namely, "The Mountain Meadow," "The Forest," "Sunset in the Blackwater Region," and "Storm in the Mountains." We name them in the order of their merit. One has but to look at these pictures to perceive that the artist has endeavored to deal conscientiously with nature; that his studies have been carefully made, and that he has very successfully transferred to canvass not only the forms, but the subtle expressiveness of nature. "The Mountain Meadow" lies under a clear, transparent sky, the coolness and freshness of the highest region, its moderate vegetation, its translucent water are all well done. The purple tone of the distant mountains affords a strong contrast, but it is too deep, it lacks in subduing gray. "The Forest" is Woodsy. Here the foliage is capitally rendered, but the shadows are opaque, and the red light sifting through the tree-tops, garish. "The Sunset" has all the rich, brilliant and varied hues one sees at the sunset hours in the Alleghanies. Mr. Key has not succeeded with the Storm so well, but it is not wanting in good atmospheric effects. We speak thus plainly of these paintings because we think there is in Mr. Key gifts and qualities that will one day put him in the front ranks of American landscape art. He is on the right royal road, which is a long one. He goes to nature as his master. He does not weary of study. He has a quick eye, a sympathetic nature, knowledge of his art, and is growing in the power of expression. What may we not promise for the future of such an artist? Mr. Key is on route for California.

LIGHT HORSE HARRY.

His Memoirs of the War to be Edited and Reissued by his Son, Gen. R. E. Lee.

A book by General Lee will awaken such special interest, that we are glad to call attention to it. The University Publishing Company, of No. 4 Bond street, New York, announce that they have now in press, and will issue in a few weeks, "Memoirs of the War," by General Henry Lee, thoroughly revised and corrected by General R. E. Lee, who has added also an entirely new biography of his father, prepared by him from private and personal materials never before used. It will be a large and handsome octavo volume, illustrated by new steel portraits of General Henry Lee and General Nathaniel Greene, beautiful steel engravings of "Marion Crossing the Pedee" and the "Surrender of Cornwallis," and five original maps and plans. Our readers need not be told that this is a work of great interest and value. It is the standard history of military operations at the South during the revolutionary war, and as such is a book which every reading man should possess; but its interest and value are both greatly increased by General Robert E. Lee's thorough revision and correction, and by the valuable biography of his father which he has written and added to it. We are sure that this announcement alone is sufficient to give the book a very great sale, but when we add that General Lee is personally interested in its publication, such a sale is made certain. As we learn that the book is to be sold by canvassing agents only, those who desire to engage in its sale should make early application to the publishers.

A letter to the Rome Courier, from Cedartown, Ga., says Mr. Wm. Peek, of that vicinity, recently sold five hundred acres of land for fifty thousand dollars. The entire tract is susceptible of cultivation, much of which will produce a bale of cotton to the acre. The farmers of that section, however, are running heavily on wheat, corn, clover and grasses. Cotton, with them, is merely a side crop.

☞ A California reporter describes Anna Dickinson as "cox-eyed." There is some little foundation for the epithet, for Anna certainly has enough of gold in her composition to make an oxide.

☞ T. Buchanan Read, the painter, has been a devotee of the brush ever since he learned to paste bills for a strolling company of which he was a member.

☞ "In Paris they turn you out a fine old Egyptian mummy in about three days—so much faster are times now than in the days of Ptolemy!"

NEW YORK S[illegible]

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

S. BARKER & CO.,

109 & 111 Fourth St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Announce the continuance of their great clearing out sale during this week.

On Monday morning we shall offer our entire stock at a still further reduction, as we are determined to close out our summer stock to make room for [illegible] tions.

S. BARK[illegible]

WHITE VIC[illegible] From [illegible] DORA [illegible] jy17 d3 1stp

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS [illegible] DORA SCHUL[illegible] jy17 d2 1stp

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati.......BEN FRANKLIN.

ARRIVALS—July 17.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — St. Charles, Cin.
Dove, No. 2, Ky. river — Tarascon, Hend.
Wild Duck, Pittsburg — [illegible]
Allegheny Belle, St. L. — [illegible]

DEPARTURES—July 17.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — St. Charles, Cin.
Dove, No. 2, Ky. river — Tarascon, Hend.
Wild Duck, St. Louis — [illegible]
Allegheny Belle, Pitts. — [illegible]
Belle Lee, N. O. — [illegible]

BOATS IN PORT.

Richmond, Portland — N. Longworth, Portland.
Vicksburg, Portland — [illegible]
Florida, city wharf — [illegible]

The River was stationary last evening with 7 feet 3 inches water in the canal, and [illegible] inches water on the chute [illegible]

The Beardstown, with the Black Crook Troupe on board, [illegible]

The Abeona, for St. Louis, [illegible]

The tow-boat Uncle Sam was burned to the water's edge at Hickman, [illegible] Frankfort, on Kentucky river, on Thursday. [illegible] Roy & Brooks.

The Lawrence is announced for St. Louis Wednesday.

The Nick Longworth, Capt. Kates, will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday at 5 P.M.

The beautiful Belle Lee departed for New Orleans last evening with a [illegible] cargo consisting in part of [illegible] bbls of government freight, 200 sacks of bacon and [illegible] bbls of pork.

The Pink Varble will be brought up over the falls to-day, and will take the Tennessee Zouaves to Asaland Grove Monday. She will commence loading for Cairo this week.

The Palestine will take the place of the Rose Hite in the Henderson trade, leaving at [illegible] M. Monday. The Rose will be laid up for repairs.

The new wheel of the W. J. May [illegible] being unloaded from a dray [illegible] from the laborers and rolled down [illegible] the canal basin and smashed to pieces.

River Telegrams.

[illegible]

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: [illegible]

The St. Louis Dispatch [illegible] says: [illegible]

The Memphis Appeal of [illegible]

☞ By recent arrangement steamers have been placed [illegible]

☞ A nearly all marriageable ladies [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY.

THE WEEKLY.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money that may be sent by postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JULY 18 AND 19.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY,
JOSHUA B. PARKS.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The second annual convention of the [illegible] Episcopal Church is in session at New-[illegible]

William A. Moore, Esq., of Midway, sold [illegible] Lovell, two acres of ground in the suburbs of town for $1,200. The General intends [to] build a fine residence on it immediately.

The Madisonville Times says: "Mr. J. [illegible] has shown us another sample of his [illegible] tobacco; it is really the prettiest [illegible] line we have seen this se-[illegible]

[illegible] Observer of the 17th [illegible] of the day Thursday, [illegible] Mical was found [illegible] Varnon, on the [illegible] have died of sun-[illegible] some time at [illegible]

[illegible] and vicinity [illegible] militia. The [illegible] armed by the [illegible] a few days [illegible] were elected [illegible] Lieutenant; [illegible] Bolifield,

[illegible] 17th says: [illegible] Monday in [illegible] of Stiom. [illegible] Morris, [illegible] because in-[illegible] in James [illegible] with a shoe-[illegible]

[illegible] of the 15th says: [illegible] at Clinton last Monday [illegible] Albert Collier and John H. [illegible] the latter was severely stabbed [illegible]. The wound pierced the lower [illegible] of his right lung, and, it is feared, may [illegible] death. Liquor, as usual, was the chief [illegible] in bringing about the quarrel. Collier, we [illegible], has decamped for parts unknown."

The Danville Advocate says: "We publish on our first page to-day, a very important article, a communication to the COURIER-JOURNAL, written by one of the most prominent and able Democrats in the State—a distinguished and popular State officer. We have reason to state that Gen. John C. Breckinridge has frequently and [illegible] dly recommended this necessary change in our State laws relative to negro testimony, and [we] doubt not that if ever called on to give public expression to his views he will utter no uncertain sound."

The Lebanon Clarion of the 17th says: "A few days since, a man in apparently good health informed those with whom he was at work that he would die at four o'clock on the following day. This statement was repeated the next morning, and in the afternoon was verified by the man's falling dead at precisely four o'clock. The deceased also stated, shortly before his death, that on the 7th of next month this section of the country will be visited by a hailstorm, the like of which has never been known, and which will destroy every living thing that is not under shelter."

The Lexington Observer of the 17th says: "The whole city was in a fever of intense excitement and indignation yesterday over the news that a nameless outrage had been attempted, Thursday night, upon a young lady, the daughter of Thos. M. Irvine, who lives upon the Versailles turnpike. The case, as related by common rumor, is a most aggravated one, the statement being made that Mr. Irvine himself endeavored to force his daughter to accept the embraces of a young man employed on his farm—one Breed, Keith. On the other hand we understand the accused contends that the whole affair is the result of a plot to ruin him. The parties were arrested."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The crop prospects in East Tennessee [are] good.

Rain is wanted badly in many parts of [Tennessee].

Meadville, Miss., was regaled recently [illegible] wedding.

Ben. Wade was in Knoxville on Friday, en route to his home in Ohio.

Michael Magher, a Nashville boarding house keeper, fell dead yesterday in an apoplectic fit.

Mr. John Samuel Peake, an old citizen of Charleston, South Carolina, is dead. Age 83 years.

The crop prospects in Louisiana are most gratifying. If the worm holds over plenty will reign.

The first car load of wheat has arrived at Tullahoma, Tenn. It is valued at one dollar per bushel.

A negro tried to assassinate Jimmie Ma-[illegible] boy of four een years of age, near Athens, last Tuesday night.

Dr. Henry J Holmes, of Spring Ridge female infirmary for thirty years past, has removed to Atlanta, Ga.

[The] negroes about Brandon, Miss., have [been] barbecuing, fighting, drinking and abusing A. P. Miller, who kept cool nevertheless.

Potters' clay, said to be of fine quality, [has] been discovered on the farms of Mr. Potter [and] J. S. Morton, near Lexington, Lafayette county, Mo.

Some masked men went to the jail in [illegible], Tenn., and demanded the keys, and released Bogulah, Raney and West, confined there charged with murder.

We mentioned yesterday the rain of [illegible] in Campbell county, Tenn. It seems that [illegible] of them bit a negro who was examining it, [and] from the effects of which the negro died.

Hon. S. S. House has withdrawn his [illegible] from William-[son and] Rutherford counties, in Tennessee, leaving [illegible] D. M. McFall and W. Y. Elliott on the [track].

Mrs. Ellen Lee Knapp (a near relative [of] Gen. R. E. Lee), widow of the late Rev. N. P. Knapp, formerly rector of Christ church, Mobile, died in Charleston, West Virginia, on the [illegible] inst.

The Nashville Union and American, of [the] 17th, says lightning struck a shanty, near [illegible] Harrison's, in which were some men, [killing] Joseph Clements badly and John Che-[illegible] slightly.

[Mrs.] Susan F. Gordon, widow of the late [illegible] Gordon, of "Kenmore," died at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. John H. Wallace, in [Freder]icksburg, Va., on Saturday morning last, [in the] year of her age.

[A] number of prominent gentlemen of [illegible] Lake, Ark., have organized an immigration society, and propose to get about 2,000 [illegible] the fall, the negroes in that vicinity [being] dictatorial.

[illegible] Adamson, of Lafayette county, [illegible] $20,000 dam-[illegible] collector in his (Adamson's) [illegible] jury, one cent, as [illegible] he was entitled.

[illegible] King has effect-[illegible] of coal lands lying on the [illegible] railroad, two miles from [illegible], for the [illegible] sum of [illegible] Missouri Railroad

[illegible] and the State militia at [illegible] at loggerheads. They fight almost [illegible] Tuesday last one of the regulars [illegible] wounded. Thirty or forty shots [illegible], and it is singular that so few [illegible] effect.

[illegible] sheriff's sale of last Saturday clearly [illegible] the fact that Tensas parish, Louisiana, [is] looking up. Plantations sold for [from] $10 to $[illegible] per acre. These lands [are situ]ated far back from the river, and were [illegible] to be overflowed.

[illegible] and cheap food is to be brought [illegible] to the rest of the world in vessels prepared [illegible]. A company has been [illegible] proved to be feasible. [illegible] brought to New Orleans [illegible] killed a week.

[Not]ice along the line of the Charleston [and Sa]vannah railroad is very much in need of [rain]. It is stated, says the Charleston News, that [the Sa]tchatchie and Combahee rivers are very [low, so] that a man can wade across either [illegible] wet above the knees.

[The re]mains of an Indian, together with [illegible], supposed to have been made [illegible] muscle shells, were discovered [illegible] near Glasgow, Howard county, Mo., [illegible] engaged in grading the railroad from [that] place. The skull, kettle and [illegible] presented to the Lewis Library Com[pany and] deposited among its other relics.

[illegible] John Moran, an employe at the Nash[ville and] Chattanooga Railroad, day before yes[terday, had] his arm, from the shoulder to the [illegible] crushed so severely that amputation was [made ne]cessary by the physicians who were called. He was in the act of coupling [illegible] as they came together. The injury is a [illegible] one.

[O]n Sunday evening last a section hand [on the] Memphis and Louisville railroad, named [illegible] Mourning, was killed by lightning at [illegible] station, eight miles from Brownsville, on [the] road. He was standing in the door of the [section] house, the telegraph wires passing just [over] a little above him, when the electric[ity] [illegible] the wire, struck him, producing instant death.

[A y]oung son of Mr. Samuel Nickelson, [illegible] years of age, was severely stabbed by a [illegible] boy somewhat larger, on Monday after[noon, at] Gallatin, Tenn. The negro took offense [at the] youth from some cause, and coming up to [him in]sultingly made some remarks about nothing [illegible] free, and then made a stab at him, [inflict]ing an ugly wound with a knife in the right [illegible] negro immediately fled, and has not [been caught].

[We] clip the following from the Clarks[ville] Chronicle of day before yesterday: [illegible] a son of Mr. Phil. Johnson, [illegible] from the city, on the Nashville [illegible] a buggy and so severely [illegible] the next day. Two of his [illegible] horse at the time when he [illegible] away. The little boy [illegible] twelve years of age. [illegible] injured."

[illegible] the people of Scott [illegible] remove the court-house [illegible] Accordingly a court-[illegible] the records removed [illegible] been held there. [illegible] removed doors to allow [illegible] to Hillsboro. An [illegible]

said that he is to permit the court-house to be torn down at Forest.

Says the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel: "By reference to a special dispatch, to be found in the Chronicle & Sentinel this morning, it will be seen that Turner was yesterday arrested for counterfeiting, if never was before. We hope this time that the whole affair will be thoroughly investigated, and that the guilty persons will be brought to justice by the authorities. The report that leading Radicals here are implicated with Turner will surprise no one who is at all acquainted with the characters of the leading men of that party in this city, and we sincerely hope that the men implicated will be arrested and receive the full extent of the law."

Just One Year too Soon.

Mr. Hyatt, the independent candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, who is altogether too clever a gentleman to put himself as he has in antagonism to the many friends who have heretofore stood shoulder to shoulder with him in many a hard contest, will in due time discover that he has been a little premature in becoming a candidate. The Democracy of Jefferson intend to stand to their guns, and they will elect Mr. Parks, the candidate of their choice, by such a rousing majority as will put a stop for many years to come to these "independent" efforts to break down the organization which for so long a period has produced such beneficent results. The sore-heads and bolters will not at this time be enough to make Mr. Hyatt at all dangerous as a competitor, but if he had waited a year or two, and until after the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, he could reasonably calculate on the votes of the bulk of the negroes and all the Radicals of Jefferson county, who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to join his ranks in order to defeat the regular Democratic candidate. We warn all good Democrats from doing now what the negro voters will gladly do a year hence—help to elect independent candidates over regular party nominations. Bolters now will find themselves in alliance with the negroes at the next election, and this rule will be found to hold good in other counties throughout the State where efforts are being made to defeat regular party nominations. The suggestion may shock now, but where else can bolters find refuge except in the Radical ranks?

Mr. Dudley.

The reader will find elsewhere in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL a note from Mr. Wm. A. Dudley, President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, which explains with characteristic emphasis the relation of that gentleman to the current railroad discussion.

In presenting the views of all sides on this railway question, we have refrained from indulging in any invidious strictures upon any one. We regret, however, that some of our correspondents are not disposed to be so discreet. Some are disposed to censure the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington road because Mr. Dudley is chairman of the Executive Committee, he not being a citizen of Louisville. This is all wrong. We are informed that Mr. Dudley did not seek the position, but that the Louisville stockholders, through their directors, unanimously tendered him the place. The wisdom of their choice has been fully manifested by the early completion of the road and the high character of the corporations over which he presides.

It is also said that he is not interested in the prosperity of Louisville. This, we are assured, is a mistake. He is very largely interested in the stock and bonds of the roads, and these are improved by the growth of our city. He has, too, a much larger interest in real estate in Louisville than he has in Lexington, and not one cent of interest in Cincinnati. If his interests did not incline him to serve us, we feel sure that his high sense of honor would prevent his doing aught to injure a city whose citizens own a large majority of the stock and bonds of his road. We say this much in justice to him and ourselves. He has given his word that the gauge shall be changed, and we should certainly not make an issue which may turn out after all to be needless. As we have already said, we must keep our eyes open and our temper cool, treat Mr. Dudley and his road candidly and fairly, and discuss every proposition in a calm and business-like spirit.

Negrophilism and Negrophobia.

"One extreme begets another," is an old aphorism. The negrophilism of the Radicals has begotten a negrophobia among some of our Democratic brethren. This is illustrated by the character of the feelings and motives which govern the former and those which govern the latter in their respective positions upon the question of the competency of negroes to testify in our courts.

The Radicals urge negro testimony because they think it to be some great "right" to be conferred upon the negro. Some of its opponents fear that it is the "entering wedge" to "negro equality." The former are blinded by their zeal; the latter by their fears and prejudices. The question as to negro testimony is not and cannot be made a political issue, for it is purely a legal question relating to the rules of evidence adopted for the guidance of the courts, to facilitate the aims and ends of justice. Democrats may differ, but should not quarrel about their difference. Outside of Kentucky, Democrats are not divided upon the question; and it is a matter of surprise to them that such a difference exists here. While slavery existed, the exclusion of the negro from the witness-box in cases civil or criminal, affecting white citizens, was demanded by the highest considerations of public policy. It would have demoralized the relations of master and slave and corrupted both. Humanity to the slave demanded his exclusion from the witness-stand, as well as the interest of the master in maintaining proper discipline and government of the slave. But the reason for the slave's exclusion ended with "universal emancipation."

That the laws may be justly applied in causes civil and criminal, it is requisite that the courts should be permitted to use in the cause on trial all the instrumentalities for the ascertainment of the truth, which are not inhibited by a wise public policy. When the public interests would be injuriously affected by the use of any means of evidence, public policy demands its exclusion. The fact that it is more important to protect the interests of the community than those of an individual, is the ground of exclusion. For it is better that one suffer wrong than a whole community. It is true that in Kentucky we have other causes of incompetency than public policy. Persons who are parties to an issue, or interested in an issue, cannot testify in their own behalf or for those joined with them in interest. Others are excluded because of infancy, &c. But progress in the science of law has relaxed many of the rules of evidence, and, in most of the enlightened countries, the tendency is to give the courts the benefit of any testimony not inhibited by public policy, and to permit even parties to testify. The ends of justice have been subserved by this advance in judicial science.

But we inquire what "right" is secured to the negro by removing his legal disability to "give evidence" in our courts, subject to the same rules that govern other persons? As our laws now are, neither party can introduce a negro witness in a suit between a white and black litigant. Nor can either party testify for himself. Suppose the negro be made competent as other persons—he can testify in behalf of others only when he is not interested. What great "right" then is conferred upon him? He can "give evidence" only when called upon to do so. Like other witnesses, he will be forced by compulsory process of the courts to attend and give evidence. Whether he will "give evidence" or not will not be at his option, but at the option of the litigant who calls him. The court will compel him to testify, if required, whether he wishes to do so or not. Is it not a curious "right" which a man cannot exercise when he chooses nor forego if he desires, but the exercise of which is wholly dependent upon the will of another? What sort of "*right*" is it which is available only for others and not for himself, and which the witness has no power to use or not use at will? Yet this is the "right" for which negrophilists clamor, as if it were some sweet and precious morsel which they have reserved for their beloved "*man and brother*." And the negrophobists, those who fear that the negro will encroach upon their social domain, oppose it as if they apprehended that there is in it some lurking evil of "social equality"—as if they apprehended that, if the negro be permitted to "give evidence" in the courts, they will have to invite him to their tables and share with him their beds! The Radicals are as foolish in their advocacy as the others in their opposition. The first are actuated by the sickly sentiment of negrophilism, the last by the purblind prejudices of negrophobia.

A witness has no "right" to testify or give evidence. He can "give evidence" only when called as a witness. He has no option upon the subject. He is *constrained by the compulsory power of the law*. The "right" is in the litigant, not the witness. It is with the litigant whether he will have the testimony of a witness or not. By refusing to make the negro competent, like other persons, to "give evidence," the negro is not deprived of any "right." It is the litigant, who loses the benefit of his testimony. The negro neither gains nor loses by being made competent or incompetent. It is the party that needs his testimony who is gainer or loser. In suits affecting white persons and negroes the "evidence" of the negro would as often be for the benefit of the white as the colored party. Facts are not dependent upon color. They transpire without regard to the color of the observer. Now that public policy no longer requires the exclusion of the negro, his incompetency on account of color is a restriction upon judicial inquiry into facts upon which courts and juries are required to pass. The evidence of the negro is as likely to be beneficial to the white as to the colored litigant. By limiting the power of the courts to investigate the truth, we fetter justice.

The just, the upright, do not fear truth; for by it they are established. It is the wrong-doer, the evil minded, who fear truth, for by means of truth justice overtakes them.

To withhold the testimony of any person or anything where interest or public policy does not intervene is to distrust the courts and juries of the State. We can safely trust and should trust our courts and juries with all such instrumentalities of evidence, not inhibited by public policy, as will aid them in coming to just conclusions and enlightened judgments. We do not prohibit judges from consulting any law-book, no matter by whom written; for, if they gather instruction from it, so much the better. Would it not be silly to prohibit judges from reading law-books, that are found in sheep skin, because of the binding? Is it not equally foolish to forbid courts and juries to learn facts, bearing upon the issue, from a negro—merely because he is a negro? The fact of his being a negro is now the only reason any one can offer for his exclusion. Will any farmer hire a laborer, and then forbid him to use the necessary implements for the labor to be performed? Why then require the courts and juries to mete out justice, and, at the same time, withhold from them those instruments of evidence which would help to guide them to a just conclusion?

We have by enactments of our Legislature conferred upon the negro all the "*rights*" mentioned in the "civil rights bill," and are now higgling about making him competent to testify. We have given him the right to sue, plead and be impleaded, contract and enforce his contracts, inherit, buy, lease, sell and convey real and personal property, and admitted him to the full benefit of all laws and proceedings to protect person and property "the same as white citizens," and have subjected him to the same punishment as white citizens and none other, and yet we hesitate about making him competent to testify, as though he were to derive some extraordinary advantage thereby. What folly! We grant him every "right," and then refuse to *impose upon him an important duty*, that of "*giving evidence*," when he may be called upon, by a party, in any cause civil or criminal—a matter not for *his* benefit, but for the benefit of some party to a suit or prosecution. It is not to build up the negro, that he should be made a competent witness, but to promote the ends of justice, by giving parties the right to furnish all the evidence within their reach for the consideration of the court and jury. It is not to magnify the negro, but to promote justice. It is not for his advantage, but for the advantage of those who may have an interest in his testimony. It is to forward truth, not to promote "equality."

Jesse Grant, Esq.,

father of the President and postmaster at Covington, had interviews with several prominent officials in the Treasury Department to-day. He hoped all the dishonest men would be immediately turned out and honest ones put in office.—Washington dispatch, July 15.

It doesn't become old Mr. Grant to talk very loud on the subject of honesty. He himself may possibly be honest, but his honesty can be defended only at the expense of his reputation for sense. During the war he entered into a written contract by which he was to obtain from his son, the General, exclusive permits for certain parties to bring large amounts of cotton from within the army lines, and, without embarking a dollar, to receive one-half of the profits in consideration of his services. He knew enough of his hopeful offshoot to feel assured that he could get the permits, and he did get them. He depended upon nepotism, and he was not disappointed. His Jewish friends—they were Jews—brought out the cotton and made a large amount of money thereby. He demanded of them his share of the proceeds as per contract. They refused to count out the cash, probably thinking that he would sooner submit to the loss of the amount than take any steps that might involve the exposure of a transaction calculated, if known, to damn him and his son and the whole Grant family. But they over-estimated his regard for character and vastly underrated his passion for dollars and cents. He instituted a legal suit for the recovery of the stipulated sum, and the contract, signed and attested in due form, was published. The General's friends pretended to believe that he was not influenced in giving the presents to the Israelitish gentlemen by the old man's pecuniary bargain, but of course no one was fool enough to believe that. People might as well be told that Stewart, Borie, Robeson and Hoar would have been appointed to the Cabinet if they hadn't gone into the gift enterprize.

It is certainly very edifying to learn by telegraph that old Mr. Grant has frequent "interviews with several prominent officials in the Treasury Department," and that he "*hopes that all the dishonest men will be immediately turned out and honest ones put in office.*"

San Francisco.

The semi-annual review of the commerce of San Francisco shows that 554,000 tonnage has entered that port, of which 279,000 tons were engaged in domestic Pacific coast trade. The value of foreign goods received by the above vessels approximates $7,000,000, while the estimated currency value of free goods received via Panama was $24,500,000. The duties collected on imports during the past six months were $3,741,000, and for the fiscal year, $8,273,000. The merchandise exports for the last six months aggregated $8,745,000. The coin and bullion exported amounted to $21,046,000. During harvest year, the merchandise shipments amounted to $21,844,000, the following being the principal articles: Flour and wheat, $10,636,000; wine, $800,000; wool, $2,378,000; hides, $357,000; leather, $268,000; skins and furs, mostly from Alaska, and reshipped to England, $987,000; quicksilver, $921,000.

CITY ITEMS.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, *extraordinary merit*. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Furniture Buyers.

We invite the especial attention of the dealers and those wishing to purchase to the sale of elegant furniture, carpets, piano, &c., on First street, between Chestnut and Broadway, on Tuesday morning, July 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock. See auction column.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Don't forget the sale of that cosy residence on Chestnut, between Sixth and Seventh, Tuesday evening.

PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON.

Valuable Main-street Property at Marshal's Sale.

Rare chance for speculation. See under head of Marshal's Sales, J. M. Robinson & Co. vs. F. G. Matheny. This property is situated on Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction to-morrow afternoon a beautiful building site, situated on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. See advertisement.

Handsome Building Lot at Auction.

To-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, an exceedingly desirable building lot will be offered at public auction by Morris, Southwick & Co. It is located on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

If you want the best and cheapest article go to the largest dealer—at O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Trade Palace.

The great underwriter's sale of damaged dry goods at Trade Palace will commence Monday, July 17th, and will continue until the entire stock is sold. Now is the great opportunity for families and dealers to secure great bargains, as most of the stock is only partially damaged and will be sold at great sacrifice.

TRADE PALACE,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Remember—best photographs, all sizes and styles, copying, portrait painting, &c., at the very lowest prices. New card photos only $1 per dozen. Find J. C. Elrod's old gallery, No. 136 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Wonders will never cease. Only think! four, yes, four fine pictures for the small sum of fifty cents! Where? Why, at J. B. Foy's gallery, 74 Fourth street.

Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Go to Stowe's, Fourth and Green, and you will get the best photographs at lowest prices.

Fresco Painting.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the art-loving people of Louisville, that the artist Italian fresco painter, Signor Pietro Leber, the author of those beautiful pieces of frescoing on the new Galt House, so much admired and so highly praised by critics, is with us, we understand, frescoing some fine Broadway residences. He will be in our city for some time. Any person desiring frescoing can see Sig. L. at N. Nicholas', No. 83 Fourth street.

One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a great beautifier. Two weeks' use of it will blanch the skin and restore it to its natural fairness and purity.

For sale by all Druggists.

BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, ATTENTION!—Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks. No. 142 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

If you want a handsome suit of clothes cheap, in the latest style, go to J. H. Montgomery's, No. 91 Jefferson, between Third and Fourth.

We call the attention of our patrons and friends to Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters. It is no quack nostrum, leaving the poor invalid a thousand times worse than before taking, but a safe and admirable tonic, compounded by an eminent physician of Louisville.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
NEW YORK.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

WM. B. CHELF, Democratic candidate for the Senate, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:
Buffalo, Larue county, July 15, 1869.
Hammondsville, Hart county, July 15, 1869.
Caverna, or Horse Cave, Hart county, July 17, '69.
Osceola, Green county, July 24, 1869.
Mrs. Despain's, Green county, July 31, 1869.

Public Speaking.

J. B. PARKS, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places, viz:
Thursday, July 15, at Spring Garden.
Friday, " 16, at Zimlick's, near 2-mile House.
Wednesday, " 21, at Cross Roads.
Saturday, " 24, at Fisherville.
Thursday, " 29, at Jeffersontown.
Saturday, " 31, at barbecue at Squire J.A.Hays'
Time 2 o'clock P. M.
Mr. Hyatt, Independent candidate, is invited to attend.

Public Speaking.

J. M. ATHERTON, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, will address the people at the following times and places:
Upton's, Thursday, July 22.
Magnolia, Friday, July 23.
Oak Hill Church, Saturday, July 24.
Hodgenville, Monday, July 26.
Buffalo, Tuesday, July 27.
Dan. Ferrill's Mill, Wednesday, July 28.
Sam. Pickerill's, Thursday, July 29.
James Edelin's, Friday, July 30.
Charles Price's, Saturday, July 31.

Public Speaking.

HON. W. L. CONKLIN, Democratic nominee for the Senate, will address the citizens of Edmonson county at Richard Durbin's old stand, on Sunfish, on Thursday, the 22d day of July; at Brownsville on Friday, the 23d day of July; and at such places as his friends at Brownsville may designate, in neighborhood of Dripping Springs, on Saturday, the 24th day of July.

BARRET & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Wood & Willow Ware
Brooms, Cordage, Matches,
Inks, Blacking, Brushes, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Rope, and Twines of every description.

We will on MONDAY, July 19, open a large and well-selected stock of these goods, to which we call the attention of Wholesale and Retail Merchants generally.

BARRET & CO.
163 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

E. F. HUYCK, Wood Engraver,
Removes July 19 to
118 Main Street.

EXCURSION TICKETS
—TO—
Crab Orchard!

ON and after July 19, 1869, and until further notice, excursion tickets to Crab Orchard will be sold at the following reduced rates:
Single round trip
Family tickets for 10 rides
Do for 15 rides
Do for 20 rides
Do for 25 rides

Excursion tickets will be sold only to persons frequenting the springs, and can be used by persons traveling between Louisville and the springs during the season of 1869.

Excursion tickets are not transferable.

Horses and carriages for use of persons who purchase excursion tickets will be taken to Crab Orchard at full rates, and returned free at or before the close of the season.

For excursion tickets and further information, apply at Superintendent's office, corner of Ninth and Broadway, or at General Ticket Office, second door east of Tenth and Broadway, Louisville. ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't L. and N. R. R.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fluting machines, fluting scissors, wire dish covers, fly brushes, feather dusters, brushes, all kinds white and gold-band china, and cut and pressed glassware, new styles, just received at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 145 south side Market, bet. 4th and 5th.

An Acknowledged Fact!

that Miles' Saddlery Emporium is the most complete establishment of the kind in the West, where may be found a full line of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c.

R. E. MILES,
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Rush at the One-Dollar Store.

Have you been at the One-Dollar Store? It is the great popular resort for the ladies and gentlemen of Louisville. Every description of articles, useful and ornamental, is sold at ONE DOLLAR each. And every article sold is treble or quadruple the price asked. Thousands have visited this great place of trade. Let all go who haven't been there.

St. Michael's Benevolent Society.

The members of this organization will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Each and every one of the members are requested to be present to assist in perfecting the arrangements for the grand picnic, to be given on the 29th of this month, at the Woodland Garden.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,

and best, especially when applied to the complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c., at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Magic Comb, Magic Comb.

The magic comb will color gray hair to a beautiful black and brown instantaneously, without injuring the hair or health. Sold by all druggists.

Warranted to Stand

rough usage of railroad travel—the No. 1 Riveted Edge Superior Sole-leather Trunks, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., April 26, 1869.

Two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, are at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's "Female Regulator."
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Three in One,

variety, quality and price of the Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., embraced in the stock of
R. E. MILES,
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

"Woman's Best Friend."

Thousands of ladies who, after years of suffering, have been speedily cured by Bradfield's "Female Regulator," unite in saying that it has been appropriately and truthfully named—Woman's Best Friend. It is for sale by druggists generally.

A Marvel

of cheapness—those Saratoga trunks, with bonnet box, &c., for $5. To be had only at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

Gold and silver watches, chains and rings at half price. Loan Office, Jul. Wellman, 134 Third street.

Ristori, Eugenie, Saratoga,

and various other styles of Ladies' Trunks, unsurpassed in price or quality, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

New Wheat Flour.

We are now prepared to supply the trade with a choice article of new flour.
A. WELLISCH & CO., Beargrass Mills.

Superb,

as also the cheap grades of Harness, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at this office. Silver plate, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by
C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

Now Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Folding musquito bars at MOORE & CO'S, 78 Main street.

Ho for Saratoga!

not Springs, but trunks with springs in them, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

Fruit Jars.

All kinds and sizes on hand and for sale at very low prices at J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S, No. 96 Market, bet. Third and Fourth.

A More Desirable Place

is not to be found at which to procure a complete outfit for the horse than at R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by GRAVES & SON.

For Coughs and Colds,

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.

Do not Fail

to examine the large stock of saddles, harness, trunks, valises, traveling sacks, &c., at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

For a clear skin, use Kalliston habitually.

MARRIED.

BENTON—TERRY—On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Perkins, at St. Paul's Church, M. M. BENTON, Jr., of Covington, Ky., to Miss BETTIE D. TERRY, daughter of Wm. Terry, of this city.

DIED.

ROBARDS—At the residence of her father, in Jefferson county, MARY BELLE, infant daughter of Wm. J. and Mollie Robards, aged 16 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the services, at the Eastern Cemetery, to-morrow evening, at 4 o'clock.

RAYMOND—July 15, 1869, Ruth, infant daughter of Geo. F. and Eliza E. Raymond, aged 14 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

BRYAN—At her home, near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., Mrs. H. Bryan, the dearly cherished wife of J. H. Bryan, Esq., yielded up her pure soul into the hands of its Creator on Friday, the 16th inst., at 10:15 A. M. No event has cast a deeper gloom over the neighborhood for years than the death of this noble woman and true Christian. But she has gone from us in obedience to the call of her Father who is in heaven. While we mourn a loss that can never be repaired on earth, we bow in humble submission to the decree of Providence in thus depriving us of a being so dearly loved. She was a devoted Catholic, and at her death, and during her sickness, she was favored with all the consolation that affection and religion could afford. May she rest in peace.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

THERE will be no service in the Unitarian Church to-day nor on next Sunday, July 25.

Calvary Church.

SERVICES this morning at 11 o'clock by the Rector.

MEETINGS.

G. A. R., Post No. 1, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL meet at their hall, No. 4, below First st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1869, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. By order Post Commander. J. W. BARBEE.
CHAS. S. GARVEY, Acting Adjt.

834 ACRES
Choice Bluegrass Land for Sale.

IT lies in Smith county, Tenn., on the Caney Fork river, 7 miles from Carthage and 26 east of Lebanon, with turnpike roads to each. There is no better bluegrass or grain land in the State, and no place better watered. It may be purchased at private sale till the 1st of September, in one or more tracts, by application to ROB'T L. CARUTHERS or F. ANDERSON, at Lebanon, or W. M. A. CARUTHERS, at Hartsville, Tenn. Terms easy.

To Western & Southern Newspaper Publishers.
Prize Press Just Completed & for Sale.

ONE of our new and latest style, EXTRA FINISH, and very fast "Taylor" Double Cylinders—warranted the best and finest finished press ever made in this country—constructed under Mr. Taylor's immediate supervision—which can be run safely at a speed of FOUR THOUSAND per hour. Size of bed 33x46. Extra heavy frame and cross stays—air springs—new style fountain—new gripper motion, etc.

Price and terms same as in New York, without adding freight to this point. Machine can be delivered at once, and will be set up where wanted by the manufacturers without charge. Address

A. B. TAYLOR'S SON & CO.,
Pioneer Printing Press Manufactory. Manufacturers of Taylor Large, Small and Double Cylinders, the celebrated "Taylor Country Cylinder," and Printers' Machinery in general.
46 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
Branch of New York Taylor Press Manufactory.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103 1-2 FOURTH STREET.
Darned Lace Riviere!

Plain Chemisettes;
Lace and Puffed Illusion Chemisettes at $1;
Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c.
Long Embroidered Infants' Dresses at $2 50;
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c;
Lace Collars at 25c;
Brocha Muslin Curtains at $6, worth $10 per yd.;
Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1 50;
Silk Fans;
Linen Collars, new styles, etc.

STATEMENT
of the condition of the
MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS'
Fire Insurance Co.,
Of Baltimore, Md., on 1st day of April, '69.
Amount of capital stock which is all paid up in cash
Cash surplus
Total liabilities
A detailed statement is on file in the Auditor's office in Frankfort, also in the Jefferson county court clerk's office.
JOHN BARBEE, Agent,
No. 2 Merchants' Bank Building.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Queen of Mineral Springs.
Rockcastle River
White Chalybeate Magnesia Spring
PULASKI COUNTY, KY.

ANYBODY can test the medicinal virtues of a mineral spring by testing the quality of water they drink. A [illegible] ... The patient [illegible] White Sulphur Spring ... the kidneys every 15 minutes ... If the owner of any mineral spring in America believes he has a spring of greater value ... This valuable spring is situated 20 miles east of Somerset, and 12 miles southeast of London ... For bathing, boating and the romantic scenery, Rockcastle river is not excelled by any stream in the United States ... Wednesday and Saturday mornings ...

B. S. SWAN & CO., Proprietors.

Summer Resort.

The famous water place, Grayson Springs, Grayson county, Ky., will be opened for the season of 1869 on the 1st of July. Invalids desiring to receive the benefits of the splendid mineral waters can be accommodated. The buildings have been put in thorough repair and many new additions and improvements have been made. Gas has been introduced in the main hotel, dining-room and ball-room. Nothing that will conduce to the comfort or convenience of guests has been omitted. The billiard and bowling saloons are in thorough order. On the grounds are over 100 springs, possessing rare curative properties. Their virtues are so well known that it is deemed needless to specify. A splendid band will be in attendance at all times. A full corps of competent attendants have been secured, and guests will receive every attention. Mr. M. F. Clarkson will have charge of the general management of the institution.

W. S. VANMETER & CO.

Crab Orchard Springs.

ALL those seeking health, comfort, or pleasure would do well to visit the Saratoga of the West, which is now open for the reception of visitors for whose comfort and pleasure every effort will be made. This favorite place of resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad, with daily trains to and from the former place, within 3 or 4 hours run, and near the base of the mountains, possessing an altitude of several hundred feet above that of Louisville, where you have the pure mountain air, together with the finest mineral waters in the West, among which is the

GREAT AMERICAN EPSOM,

which is superior to any on this continent, and some five other springs, in which is combined carbonates of iron, manganese and magnesia, sulphate magnesia, lime, potash, and soda, chloride sodium, besides silica and bromine, which for the cure of chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, and all uterine disease, also for general debility and infantile diseases, is unsurpassed.

The proprietor will use his well-known indefatigable energy for the general comfort of all those who may visit this old and celebrated watering place.

For further particulars, circulars, containing an analysis of the various springs, taken from the second report of the geological survey of Kentucky, by David Dale Owen, in 1857, reference is made to Col. D. W. JONES, Crab Orchard Springs, Ky.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF
Continental Insurance Company
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1869.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Gross Surplus	1,752,030 75
Total Cash Assets	2,252,030 75

This company has this day declared a dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 23d of September to policy holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO

A CASH DIVIDEND for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1863, with SIX per cent. interest thereon, payable August 10 next.

ALSO

A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1864, '65, '66, '67, and '68, payable on the 25th day of September.

Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 25th day of September.

ALSO

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. upon the Capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Ag't,
Office No. 142 West Main st., LOUISVILLE.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.
THE FOUR GREAT MEDICINES.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

These excellent, efficacious, safe and popular remedies for sale by
W. SPRINGER & BRO., Druggists,
Market st., between Third and Fourth.

John P. Young's
SAW MILL AND LUMBER YARD,
369 Fulton above Campbell Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAS on hand, and is prepared to saw to order, at short notice, all kinds of building and framing lumber, usually found at and belonging to the saw-mill business, such as pine, poplar and oak girders, sills, joists, scantlings, rafters, plates, &c. Also, the best quality of poplar, oak, ash, walnut, maple, cypress, cherry and sycamore boards and planks of all thicknesses and widths, suitable for house building, wagon and carriage work, tobacco boxes, furniture, &c. Also, hewed timber in all lengths, cross-ties, plow beams, &c. I am prepared to fill all orders for bed slats, pickets, table legs, chair rounds, plow beams, cultivator beams, &c. All orders filled promptly, and to the satisfaction of purchasers. Please call and examine for yourselves.

JOSEPH HACKETT. W. J. ANDERSON.
HACKETT & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain, Enameled, and Marbleized
IRON MANTELS
PLAIN AND ENAMELED
GRATES
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
Country Hollow Ware,
Hearth Plates of all sizes,
AND DEALERS IN
Tin Plate, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Iron, Russia Iron, Coal Buckets, Vases, &c., &c.
SALES-ROOMS AND OFFICE
153 Main, one door below Bullitt street.
FOUNDRY
Corner Main and Wenzel streets.

We would call the attention of Builders and Architects to our stock of Mantels and Grates. Feeling assured that our facilities in this branch of trade are unsurpassed by any house, we are determined to offer such inducements as will command the trade.

We will also continue to keep on hand a full line of Stoves, Hollow Ware, and all articles pertaining to the Stove Foundry business, and respectfully ask for a portion of the public patronage.

Louisville, July 8, 1869—dtf

YOUNG GROUSE,
WOODCOCK, FROG LEGS,
And all other Seasonable Delicacies
RECEIVED DAILY AT
WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
Third st., bet. Main and Market.

H. McCLARAN & CO.
CLAY STREET
Planing Mill,
Nos. 16, 18, & 20 Clay st., near river,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of Doors, Blinds, Sash, Frames, Base Moldings, Packing Boxes, &c. Facing, ripping, splitting, and scroll sawing done to order. We have this day employed Thos. J. Wyatt to superintend the manufactory of Packing and Tobacco Boxes. All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. H. McCLARAN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. WM. WILKINSON, formerly of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, takes this method of informing his friends and acquaintances of Louisville that he will be most happy to see them during the [illegible] at the [illegible] resort, Fort Wm. Henry Hotel, Lake George.

Fruit Crop for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my entire fruit crop now maturing on my farm near Beard's Station L. & F. Railroad, consisting of choice peaches, apples, quinces, and other fruits. The purchaser shall have the use of a house on the place until the crop is gathered. [illegible] between Third and Fourth, Louisville. C. C. SPENCER.

The Receiver's Notice.

1869. City and Railroad Taxes. 1869.

THE city and railroad tax bills for 1869 are now due and ready for collection. Office corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. ADOLPH HAHN, Receiver.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 15, 1869.

TO whom it may concern: My wife, Ellen A. Capito, having left me and my house without cause, all persons are notified that I will not be responsible for any debt or contract she may create. D. W. CAPITO.

Good Business Chance.

AN established and profitable business for disposal. $1,500 required, safe investment. For full particulars address M. P., this office.

Soda Ash.

25 CASKS 52 per cent. Soda Ash on consignment and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON, Northwest cor. Main and Fifth sts.

Removal of Dead Animals.

TO insure the speedy removal of dead animals within the city limits, notice may be given to any policeman, or entered on a slate kept for that purpose at the office of the Police Commissioners.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.
Mayor's office, July 13, 1869.

Notice.

ANY person who has a business or a stock of merchandise of any sort and is willing to exchange it for improved city property, will address "E," Courier-Journal.

Notice.

IN order to more fully carry out the contract for the removal of the offal, garbage, &c., from the streets and alleys of the city, all persons owning hogs, shoats or pigs running at large within the city limits, are hereby notified that on and after the first day of August next the provisions of ordinance No. 77 will be strictly enforced, and all hogs, shoats, and pigs found running at large, in violation of said ordinance after the date named, will be taken up and placed in a pound prepared for that purpose.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 16, 1869.

Awnings—Awnings.

AWNINGS for stores and private houses will be made to order in the very best manner and newest style at the Upholstery Store of
HENRY BEYRODT,
184 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut,
Judge Nicholas' New Block.

Mosquito Bars.

MOSQUITO Bars of every description and every price will be made to order at the Upholstery Store of
HENRY BEYRODT,
184 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut,
Judge Nicholas' Block.

New City Charter.

THE voters of the city of Louisville are hereby notified that, on the first Monday in August next, their votes will be taken for the adoption or rejection of the new charter; also for the adoption or rejection of the Board of Manufacturers, as submitted by the Charter Convention.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.
Mayor's office, July 3, 1869.

Notice.

A CALL of 20 per cent. is hereby made on the capital stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company, payable on or before the 22d of July. By order of the Board of Directors.
P. VIGLINI, Secy.

Notice.

A CALL of 10 per cent. ($10 a share) is hereby made on the stock subscriptions to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, payable the 1st day of August next; also, a call of 10 per cent., payable the 1st of each month thereafter during this year. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. A. GORDON, Secy.
June 23, 1869.

Mantels.

WE have on hand for the summer trade the largest and best stock of marble and slate mantels ever offered in this market. We invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied we are able to supply at as low rates as they can be purchased anywhere.
MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.,
Green, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in the city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 308 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Proclamation.

THE following resolution, which passed the General Council April 23, has been approved by the Mayor, and transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby requested to kill all dogs unmuzzled after the 1st of May, 1869. All citizens owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises after that date.
W. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. BUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of April 1869.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
The foregoing enactment will be strictly enforced.
T. E. C. BRINLY,
[illegible],
Police Commissioners.

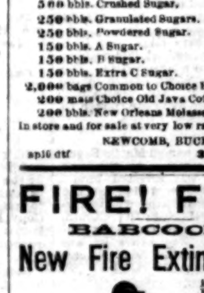
Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 bbls. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
34 Fourth street.

FIRE! FIRE!
BABCOCK'S
New Fire Extinguisher!



By the use of which Fires are easily and certainly controlled, as thousands of reliable testimonials will show. It is destined to stand guard in every Hotel, Factory, Store, Private Dwelling, Steamboat, Railroad Car, and Depot.

Millions of dollars worth of property have been saved by the use of them.

The above machines are now being manufactured and sold by the

Southwestern Fire Extinguisher Co.
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office and Salesroom, 17 West Main street, north side, between First and Second.
DIRECTORS—Rob't Skene, John S. Long, S. A. Hartwell, Wm. Terry, and John S. McFerran.
OFFICERS—ROB'T SKENE, President.
WM. TERRY, Treasurer.
WM. GRUBB, Sec'y and Gen'l Agent.
County rights for sale.

READ—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—Any party with $2,000 cash can step into the best-paying business in the city, so guaranteed upon examination before purchasing. Good reasons for selling, or no one could have this offer. Address B. S. H., Louisville, Ky.

Attention! Attention! Closing Sale!
I will sell my entire stock of
Merchant Tailoring
consisting of English, French, and German Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, and a large lot of Ready-made Clothing of my own manufacture; also a large line of Gents' Underwear, Silk, Lisle Thread Socks, &c., regardless of price, commencing on the 1st of July, for thirty days. Selling out in consequence of ill health. Stand and fixtures for sale.
D. LINCOLN,
Corner Fifth and Jefferson.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

WE are now receiving a supply of the best quality of Anthracite Coal, which we offer to the trade in quantities to suit purchasers. This coal is guaranteed to burn in ordinary grates, ranges, stoves, and furnaces. It gives a more intense heat than ordinary coal, and will last from 2 to 3 times as long. It saves storage-room, labor, and attention. When once lighted a fire may be kept up all season without rekindling. For cooking purposes it cannot be equaled.
O'NEIL & CO.,
49 Fourth st.

SOUTHWESTERN
Engraving Establishment.
GERMAN & BROTHER,
Lithographers, Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.
Nos. 75½ & 77 Third street, Louisville, Ky.
Samples and catalogues sent by mail on application.
Map and Show-card Mounting done to order.

H. RUSCHHAUPT,
Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, of the University of Berlin,
Oculist and Aurist.
Office, 248 Chestnut st., bet. Third and Fourth.
Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

Linen Goods.

8 CASES Irish Linens;
4 " Blay;
4 " Scotch;
100 pcs 7-4 and 8-4 Linen Table Damasks;
100 pcs 8-4 Loom;
100 pcs colored Linen;
100 pcs brown;
100 doz Huck Towels;
100 doz Linen Damask Towels;
150 pcs Huck Toweling;
300 doz Linen Napkins;
100 pcs white Linen Drills;
100 pcs brown;
100 pcs Linen Ducks;
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Checks, Denims, & Stripes.

25 CASES Aprons, Shirting, and Furniture Checks;
20 bales assorted Denims;
10 Hickory Shirting Stripes;
Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Tickings.

60 BALES assorted Tickings received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
The Best in the Market,
AT low prices for cash.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
WILL S. HAYS,
NO. 110 FOURTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

Young Ladies' Institute.

SEVENTH annual session will commence Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars or further particulars, address the principal, Miss ANNA BRANHAM, 184 Third street, Louisville, Ky. A limited number of boarders will be received.

CLEVELAND FEMALE SEMINARY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with eleven able and experienced teachers with superior accommodations and beautiful situation, affords to its pupils very rare advantages for the study of vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting, as well as all the branches of an extended English and classical course.

Address for circulars or admission,
S. N. SANFORD, Principal,
Cleveland, O.

Hocker Female College,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE first session of this college will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1869. Day and boarding pupils may enter and be classed any day during the week preceding. Ample accommodations, with a large and able faculty, for three hundred scholars. For particulars apply to JAS. M. HOCKER, Pro., or ROBERT GRAHAM, Pres.

Academy for Young Ladies!
Corner Broadway & Third Sts.,
(FORMERLY CHESTNUT-STREET ACADEMY.)

N. ROBINSON, A. M., and Miss KATE BETTISON, Principals.

Next annual session will open on Monday, Sept. 6. For further information, apply to the principals for circulars.

School for Young Ladies.

MRS. W. H. PRATT, with an experience of seventeen years as Principal and Teacher, will open a school for young ladies at her residence, on Broadway, September 1, 1869.

For further particulars apply to her for circular.

HOME SELECT SCHOOL.

MRS. G. A. CHASE will open the third annual session of her HOME SCHOOL on the first Monday in September next, at her residence on Walnut, [illegible] street, opposite the Female High School. Number of pupils limited. Terms $50 per year, payable quarterly in advance.

FINE ARTS.

PROF. C. PERING, A. M., will continue, during vacation, to give lessons in Drawing, Water-color, Pastel, and Oil Painting on Wednesdays and Saturdays, as usual, at his studio, 61 West Walnut street, between Second and Third.

Louisville Female Seminary.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. For catalogue or further particulars address Mrs. W. B. NOLD, No. 6, Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FRENCH.

PRIVATE LESSONS BY A NEW METHOD—A course of forty lessons, enabling the pupil to read and write this language without hesitation. Pupils received singly or in classes. Apply at 161 Seventh street, between Walnut and Grayson.

ELOCUTION.

Private lessons given by Mrs. E. P. ROBY. Apply at 161 Seventh street.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, July 17, 1869, to execute the following work: To grade, curb, subpave, and macadamize Twenty-first street, from the south side of Grayson street to the north side of Chestnut street. To be contracted for by squares.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Elizabeth and Huntington streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Rowan and Twenty-fourth streets.

"The above work to be done in accordance with general ordinances concerning the same." Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 11, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY,
July 12, 1869.

THE Gas Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Dividend.

OFFICE OF FRANKLIN INS. CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1869.

THE Directors have this day declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand, and a return premium of 30 per cent upon the cargo premiums of the last six months, both free from tax.
R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec.

Dividend.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company July 9, 1869, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a return premium of 30 per cent. is hereby allowed to cargo policy holders in this company, and the same ordered to be credited on their respective accounts. And that a dividend of six (6) per cent. be and the same is hereby declared out of the net earnings of the company, and the same ordered to be credited on the stock notes.

JOHN BARBEE, Sec.

JAS. R. GOLLADAY'S
Twenty-fifth
GIFT ENTERPRISE
LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY 26, 1869.
15,000 Tickets and Every One a Prize
NO BLANKS.

Tickets can be had at W. Scott Glore's Book Store, Louisville, and at my Book Store in Bowling Green; or by mail, enclosing $1 for a single Ticket, or six Tickets for $5.

New and Splendid List of Premiums.

A two-story brick house containing six rooms and attic, located in Bowling Green, Ky., on Tenth street, near Chestnut ... in good repair, with cistern ...
Fine Gabler rosewood Piano.
Quarter acre lot, situated in Bowling Green.
One acre lot near the corporation of Bowling Green.
One acre lot near the corporation of Bowling Green.
Hundred dollars in Gold.
Hundred dollars in Greenbacks.
Diamond Ring.
Extra fine Shot-gun and Case.
Gold Watch.
Poplin Dress Pattern.
Suit of Clothes.
Extra fine Violin and Case.
Silverplated Tea-set.
Fine Marble-top Bureau.
Rep Silk.
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

100 Tickets in next drawing.
Rosewood Guitar.
Silver plated Egg Caster.
Set of Waverly Novels, 25 vols.
One pair Chromos cattle scene.
Spring Poplin.
Cloth Cloak.
Good silver watches.
And a number of other prizes, consisting of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Books, Stationery, Musical Instruments, &c.

A complete programme sent on application.

Three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents in Twenty-five cent prizes, payable in books, stationery, sheet music, photographs, ticket in next drawing.

The above prizes will be drawn at Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1869, the drawing to be conducted by a committee appointed by the ticket holders, by putting into the wheel 15,000 numbers corresponding with the number of tickets issued. After a thorough mixing the first number drawn out will entitle the holder of the corresponding number to the first prize on the list, viz:

House and Lot $5,000.

The second drawn number to the second prize, and so on until the four hundred and fifty prizes are drawn; the numbers remaining in the wheel are entitled to twenty-five cent prizes. Tickets can be had at my book store in Bowling Green; at W. Scott Glore's book store, Louisville; or by mail, enclosing $1 for single ticket or $5 for six tickets. All orders through mail to be addressed to me at Bowling Green, and will meet prompt attention. Any person getting up a club of 15 and sending me $15, I will send them any of the leading magazines, the subscription of which does not exceed $4. Agents will send in their statements by the day of drawing. Statement of drawing and articles drawn will be forwarded promptly. The net proceeds are for the purpose of publishing a paper in raised letters for the use of the blind.

J. R. GOLLADAY,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, Pianos, Musical Instruments, and Sheet Music, Pictures and Frames, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., &c., Bowling Green, Ky.

MURPHY HOTEL,
MAIN STREET,
Bardstown, Ky.
F. G. MURPHY, Agent............Proprietor.

FLOOR TILING.

THE EAGLE SLATE CO. manufacture from their superior slate stock Purple, Green, and Red Floor Tile, desirable for halls, court-yards, and vestibules. Address JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Supt. of Quarries, Poultney, Vermont.

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE
AND RANGE FURNITURE
MANUFACTURED BY BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., 247 and 249 Water street, New York.

ADVERTISERS
Should avail themselves of the opportunity of
ADVERTISING IN
MONDAY'S
DAILY EXPRESS,
The Only Paper Published in the City that Morning.

The Counting-room will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Sunday.

Peters, Webb & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Upright & Square Piano-fortes.

OVER 5,000 INSTRUMENTS have been made and sold by this house. Office and wareroom, Jefferson street, south side, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Factory, corner Main and Fourteenth sts.

German Bank
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Louisville, Ky.,
Southwest Corner Seventh and Main.
DEPOSIT-SAVINGS, EXCHANGE, BANK AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $250,000

DEPOSITS received. United States and other securities, gold, and silver bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Fire insurance taken on houses, furniture, merchandise, &c.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Deppen, C. C. Rufer, William Goepper,
J. C. Goldbach, John Hehl, Joseph Buckel,
George Schuler.
Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
HENRY DEPPEN, President.
P. VIGLINI, Secretary.

G. BAURMANN & Co
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, NAILS,
No. 289 Main Street,
Between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.
[illegible] HORSESHOES, [illegible] HORSE NAILS. ALSO, AGENTS FOR MALLORY, WHEELER & CO.'S DOOR AND PADLOCKS.

COMMISSION HOUSE.
GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 99 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Personal attention given to sale of all kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE.

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

WM. IRVIN, Sen., is a candidate for the Legislature in the Second District, consisting of the Second and Third Wards.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JNO. T. BUNCH as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from the Fifth District, composed of the Seventh Ward.

We are authorized to announce M. WOODS PRESTON as a candidate for re-election to the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State from the First Legislative district of the city at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES HARRIS as a candidate to the Legislature in the Second District, composed of the Second and Third Wards.

J. B. STOLL is a candidate for Legislature in the First District.

E. A. PEARSON is a candidate for the Legislature in the Seventh District, Tenth Ward.

We are authorized to announce Hon. PAT CAMPION as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature in the Second District, composed of the Second and Third Wards.

M. W. LARUE is a candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth District, composed of the 11th and 12th Wards, at August election.

We are authorized to announce Judge J. HOP. PRICE as a candidate for the Legislature in the Tenth Ward.

Col. R. K. WHITE is a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

We are authorized to announce Hon. GEO. W. ANDERSON as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature in the Sixth District, composed of the 11th and 12th Wards.

JOSEPH B. READ is a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

ALFRED T. POPE is a candidate for the Legislature in the Third Legislative District, composed of the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Editor Courier-Journal: Please announce me a candidate for the Legislature for Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one is called.
J. B. PARKS.

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county at the coming August election.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Capt. F. KERN is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

DANIEL GUY is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce BENONI FOGG as a candidate for re-election for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. WALKER as a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

JOHN DOYLE is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

GEORGE L. ABRAMS, the well-known butcher and old-fashioned Democrat, is a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce DAN W. RICHARDS as a candidate for the office of Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. S. HANSBOROUGH as a candidate for Police Commissioner at the ensuing August election.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

WE have admitted Mr. Benjamin Bayless as a partner in our firm, to date from July 1, 1869, and will continue to carry on the Wholesale China, Glass, and Queensware business at our old stand, No. 219 West Main street. The style of the firm will not be changed. CASSEDAY & CO.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Thos. Anderson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. J. Grotjan retiring. The remaining partners will continue the auction and commission business, retaining the old firm name.
W. GEO. ANDERSON,
THOS. J. GROTJAN,
H. C. STUCKY.
Louisville, July 15, 1869.

Mr. T. J. Grotjan having moved to Philadelphia is our authorized agent at the East.
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

EAGLE LOCK WORKS,
No. 70 Fourth St., Near Main.

R. P. SPECKMAN. R. P. DIX.
SPECKMAN & DIX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Builders' and Railroad Hardware and Bell Hangers' Materials.
Removed to No. 70 Fourth st., near Main.
Also, manufacturers of Stone Masons' Hammers, Chisels, Drills, &c.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION
TO THE HEAD OF
LAKE SUPERIOR!

The staunch and favorite passenger steamer Northern Light will leave Cleveland July 6 and 20, August 3 and 20, on a grand pleasure excursion to the Lake Superior country, visiting on the route all points of interest, and landing at all the Lake Superior ports, giving passengers ample time to visit the celebrated iron and copper mines and all other points of interest. This is a rare chance for tourists to visit the whole extent of Lake Superior, passing in sight of the "Grand Sable" and "Pictured Rocks." This steamer will leave Cleveland at 10 o'clock P. M. on the days above mentioned, and Detroit the day following at 10 P. M. To secure rooms, and for further information regarding the trip, address HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O., or BUCKLEY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Reapers and Mowers,
Threshers and Separators,
Manufactured by Russell & Co.
JOHN DUFFY & CO., Agents.

TURNIP SEED.

A FULL supply New Crop just received and in store.
JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
No. 121 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

C. LEWIS DIEHL,
(Formerly Manager of the Louisville Chemical Works),
Apothecary and Dispensing Chemist,
S. W. corner of Walnut and First streets,

BEGS leave to announce that he has bought the drug store of J. K. Lane, and has furnished the same with a new stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles, etc. The business will be conducted by himself or by a competent prescriptionist, and he hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a fair share of patronage.

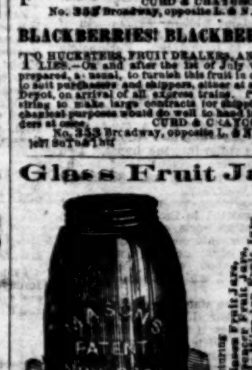
Blackberry Stands and Peach Boxes

FOR sale in quantities to suit purchasers at CURD & CHATSWORTH'S, No. 333 Broadway, opposite L. & N. Depot.

BLACKBERRIES! BLACKBERRIES!

TO HUCKSTERS, FRUIT DEALERS, AND FAMILIES.—On and after the 1st of July we will be prepared, as usual, to furnish this fruit in quantities to suit purchasers and shippers, at our Fruit Depot, on arrival of all express trains. Parties desiring to make large contracts for shipping or the manufacture of wine would do well to call early.
CURD & CHATSWORTH,
No. 333 Broadway, opposite L. & N. Depot.

Glass Fruit Jars.



IRON RAILINGS,
STORE FRONTS,
WINDOW CAPS,
VERANDAS,
COLUMNS,
And all kinds of ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.
SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRYAN,
Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut streets.

REMOVAL.
Henry Beyrodt,
Upholsterer and Decorator,

HAS removed from 136 Third street to 184 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, Judge Nicholas' new block.

Thankful for past favors, I hope the public will continue the same at my new place of business, where I shall strive to merit the same. Respectfully,
HENRY BEYRODT,
Upholsterer and Decorator.

Musical Goods

OF every description at low prices, wholesale and retail.
D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st.,
Bet. Second and Third.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, BARRAD & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by DREANAN & DOWNAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BABY BUGGY MANUFACTURERS.—STUBBS & BROOKS, 111 Market, bet. 3d and 4th.

COOPER, W.—Portrait Painter at Hogan's, 129 Main street.

DESHLER, H. W.—Manufacturer and proprietor of Hall's Copper Scroll Lightning Rod for the Southern States, 321 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, S.W. Main.

HARLAN & NEWMAN—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JONES, R. E.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 429 West Market street, Louisville, Ky.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 103 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

JAMES & CO., THOS. (successors to Finn, James & Co.), dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, [illegible] Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STANNARD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 Third st., bet. Main and river. STEERS & DORRN, Prop's.

LAMBDAVID—Steam-iron Worker, 173 and 175 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MYERS, JOHN M.—Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk Warehouse, 71 Third st., bet. Main and Market, sign of the "Golden Saddle," Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 134 West Main street.

WILSON, N. R., Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for the various States, Examiner and Notary Public, No. 134 West Jefferson st.

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

G. W. CHILTON, BLANTON DUNCAN,
No. 73 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE associated themselves together to practice law in the Courts of the State, and will give prompt attention to any business entrusted to them.

DENTISTRY.

Nature's Best Imitation.

For years rubber has been simply tolerated as a base for artificial teeth, its only merits being adaptability and cheapness. Dr. McClellan's Rose Pearl, a new compound, has all the former advantages, while it is pure and healthful, very thin, light, strong, durable, and of a beautiful gum color.

Dental Cabinets, 181 Third street, near Walnut.

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war for all operations, either surgical or mechanical.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,

Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhoea or seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally prostration of the vital powers, are thoroughly cured. Persons afflicted with this or any other delicate, intricate, or long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical circular which gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office, or by mail for one stamp. It gives a clear description of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the indiscretions of youth, and imprudences in married or single life. Every sufferer should read it, and determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlet at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

SLAUGHTER & CO.,
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Insurance Co. of North America, of Philadelphia	$2,250,000
Putnam Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford	800,000
North American Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford	400,000
Ætna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford	10,000,000
	$13,250,000

Income of Ætna Life in 1868 over
$6,000,000!
OFFICE, NO. 5 BANK BUILDING,
Corner Sixth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

VINEGAR.

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1869.

Mr. WAYNE (Chemist)—Dear Sir: We send you sample vinegar, received from A. W. Fox & Co., New York. Please analyze the same, and let us know the result. Very truly, BISHOP BROTHERS.

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1869.

Messrs. Bishop Brothers—Gents: I would report that I have analyzed the specimen of vinegar sent me by you (said to be manufactured by Messrs. A. W. Fox & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.) and that I find the same to be free from adulteration.

It contains no sulphuric acid nor muriatic acid.

I find it to contain a portion of vegetable extractive and sugar and soluble salts. The above substances exist naturally in the vinegar, and are not from additions. Some of the ... that by its fermentation ... Vinegar will become stronger and better by age. The vinegar as it now is is above the Government standard. Respectfully yours, &c., E. S. WAYNE.

Mad. B. WITTGENSTEIN
A. HAUSER,
Fashionable Dress and Cloak Making,
152 FOURTH ST.,
Between Green and Walnut streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and as many new ones as will give me their custom. Office No. 111 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.
FRANK S. GORNELL.

PERRIN'S
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.
Office in Courier-Journal Building,
114 West Jefferson st.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements taken for all leading Kentucky and Southern papers at publishers' lowest cash rates. Papers kept on file. As to experience and reliability refers to the publishers of city papers and business men generally. Address W. HENRY PERRIN.

H. STRUBY,
Architect.
Office southwest corner Main and Seventh sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Second-hand Pianos and Organs

FOR sale on monthly installments or for rent.
D. P. FAULDS,
79 Main st., between Second and Third.

WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY—To learn sign painting. Apply with recommendations at [illegible] Painting Rooms, corner Fifth and Main streets.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—To go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All capable, respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO. jy18 d1* Agents.

WANTED—WET NURSE—To a great, healthy woman, competent to take charge of an infant, good wages will be given. Apply at 112 [illegible] street, between Third and Fourth.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With $[illegible], in a safe and established business. Address, stating place of interview, W. K., at Courier-Journal office, to whom references is made.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD HANDS—To work on the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad. Free transportation. Wages $2 per day and grub. Apply immediately, without a moment's delay, to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small cottage, with 2 or 3 rooms, in a good neighborhood. Address P. O. Box 131.

WANTED—SITUATION—An experienced business man, well acquainted in Georgia and Alabama, desires employment in a provision house in Louisville. Refers to A. L. & G. Robinson & Co., Louisville. Address, for particulars, R. M. GRAY, Columbus, Ga. jy18 d6

WANTED—GIRL—To do housework and nurse. Apply southeast corner Twelfth and Broadway. jy18 d3*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMER—Apply immediately to POWERS & HUNT, Nashville, Tenn. jy18 d6

WANTED—25 TURNPIKE HANDS—To go to Russellville, Ky. Wages $1 75 per day, and transportation free. Good work, good pay. Come at once—don't delay. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—MAN—A competent man, to take charge of a brick-yard; also, 4 good plasterers, brick molders, and 4 good stone-masons wanted immediately. Apply at Room No. 8, McDowell's Block, at 11 o'clock this day (Sunday.)

WANTED—EMPLOYERS to find the help they need; HELP to find the places they are capable of filling. To find help or situation promptly and save time and money resort at once to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE NOTES—By PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 130 Main st.

WANTED—BOARDING—In a private house in the country, by a married lady. Must be near a line of railroad. Address S. T. S., care Guthrie & Co. jy18 d3*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a practical miller of over twenty years' experience in the milling business. References given if required. Address J. S. C., Box 234, Georgetown, Ky. jy18 d5*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man who writes a good hand, is sober and willing to make himself useful. Good references given. Address E. S., this office. jy18 d4

WANTED—SITUATIONS—By two American girls, situations to travel either as lady's maids or nurses. Good references given. Direct to M. A. C. C., drawer 26, Louisville P. O. jy18 d1*

WANTED—IRON MACHINISTS AND CABINET-MAKERS—Good wages and steady employment. Apply personally at Ohio Falls Car Works, Jeffersonville, Ind. jy16 d12

WANTED—TEACHER—At Stanford, on Knoxville branch railroad. A thoroughly classical scholar, who can come with satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications, can obtain a permanent situation as principal of the Stanford Male and Female Seminary at this place. There is a comfortable dwelling and six acres of land and endowment fund belonging to the seminary, which are given to the principal free of rent and interest, and the tuition fees are liberal. None but those of family need apply. For further particulars address H. T. HARRIS, Secretary Board of Trustees, Stanford, Ky. jy14 eod4

WANTED—DRUGGIST—A young man who has some capital and desires to learn the drug business, would like to form a partnership with some practical chemist and druggist who is already in business, or would open in a good locality. The best of references [illegible]. Perfect satisfaction [illegible] none but those having some business [illegible] Address with name, "Apothecary," care Courier-Journal. jy13 d3t-sat*

WANTED—FEATHERS—From private residences throughout the city, in large or small lots. The highest market price paid by M. DAWSON, at 137 West Main st. jy13 d3

WANTED—TO SELL—BOOK STORE—Well established. For particulars address Box 144, Bowling Green, Ky.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Improved City Property for a small farm within twenty miles of Louisville. Address No. 593 West Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago can give employment to several city solicitors, and also to district, county and traveling agents, on very liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 462 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED shuttle machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Insurance Company wants several city solicitors and also traveling agents on liberal terms. Apply at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SALOON A NO. 1—Beautifully fitted up, with first class custom—a rare chance. For terms, &c. Apply at once to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

FOR SALE—MOCKING-BIRD—Splendid singer; sold for no fault, only singing too much. Call at No. 154 East Walnut.

FOR SALE—HEAD HEAVY BEEF CATTLE—Inquire of J. B. LEWIS, No. 63 Second street.

FOR SALE—THE BAR-ROOM AND RESTAURANT known as the "Dexter," corner of Clay and Green streets. It not disposed of by 4th of August, it will be sold at auction.

FOR SALE—HORSE—Very cheap, a beautiful and stylish buggy horse (bay). Can be seen at [illegible] stable, corner First and Green streets.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Wishing to change my location, I offer my house and lot in Louisville, Ky., for sale, or will exchange for land. The house is a new frame, with 7 good rooms, all necessary out buildings; about ½ acre of land, with good fruit. For particulars, address me at [illegible]. JOHN C. FREEMAN. jy17 d3*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Handsome Fourth-street residence No. 273, between Broadway and York; [illegible] rooms, kitchen, servants' room, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, [illegible] house in excellent order. [illegible] 15th Aug. Will be sold low and on easy terms. [illegible] W. ARMSTRONG, 134 Main street. jy16 d6

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT HULL—A steamboat hull 130 feet long, 21 feet wide, 4 feet depth of hold, just off the docks, [illegible] feet long. Apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 36 Fourth street. jy18

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS—At a low price, can be seen at S. T. LONG & CO.'S stable, No. 71 Second street, between Main and Market. jy18 d6

FOR SALE—HOUSE—No. 391—a neat residence situated high and healthy in an excellent neighborhood, 7 rooms, hall, pantry, cellar, cistern, and throughout, all in good condition. This property can be bought at a bargain. Apply to GRESHAM, [illegible]INGTON & CO., 74 West Main street.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE HORSES—A splendid pair of bay carriage-horses, full brothers, 5 and 6 years old, [illegible] trained, and sound in every respect. Apply at No. 21 [illegible] McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO. jy14 WeFrdeo

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—One of the nicest residences in Portland—A double house, containing [illegible] rooms, with stables for horses or cows, carriage and wood-shed, and lot, 222 feet front by 200 feet deep, running to a 5-foot alley, situated on the corner of Market and Chestnut streets, Portland. The yard is splendidly ornamented with grapes, evergreens, and a choice of fruit trees, evergreens, &c. [illegible] New Albany. For further particulars apply to JOHN OTTO MUNCH, south side Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FRAME BUSINESS HOUSES—Of store and six rooms, cistern and [illegible] situated on the corner of Eighteenth and Jefferson. Will sell separately or together. [illegible] BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. jy17 d3

FOR SALE—[illegible] SPRING WAGONS—Different patterns, suitable for city express or country use. C. [illegible], No. 1392 Jackson street, between Jefferson and Green. jy8 d2m

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE—With all the modern improvements, and in complete order, situated on the west side of Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply to [illegible] T. TOMPKINS, Sixth street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—[illegible] stock of liquors and fixtures for sale at [illegible] for cash, and a good stand for rent. [illegible] T. POPE, Assignee. jy16 d6

FOR SALE—TENEMENTS—Seven frame tenements, corner of Broadway and Underhill streets. [illegible] Also, three frame [illegible] on Fetter street, near Overall street. [illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. my28

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—I wish to sell my tobacco stemmery, located in [illegible] county, Ky., sufficiently large to hang at one time one hundred and five hundred hogsheads of tobacco; a good location; all complete. Terms reasonable. For further particulars address the proprietor, at Henderson, Ky. J. M. TAYLOR. jy18 d3m

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—I wish to sell my stock of goods, house and furniture, lot and warehouses, situated in a country town, in the best and most desirable business [illegible] now doing a fair business of which [illegible] greatly enlarged. A desire to change [illegible] reason for selling. A good opening is here offered to a man of energy and enterprise with a small capital. For information address drawer 13, [illegible], Ky.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—ON EASY TERMS—A comparatively new house in Fewee Valley, [illegible] miles walk from Fewee Valley [illegible], five rooms, besides kitchen, servants'-room, [illegible] coal-house, dairy, [illegible] acres of land, with [illegible] fruits. [illegible] possession given. J. S. KLINE, 73 Fifth st. jy11 eod3*

FOR SALE—IN FEWEE VALLEY—"HILLSIDE COTTAGE" AND 15 ACRES GROUND—Situated on the railroad [illegible] minutes' walk from Railroad Church and [illegible]. The house is now being built, and will be ready for occupancy July 15; is Swiss [illegible] style, and [illegible] rooms, hall, cellar, [illegible] and 200 feet, [illegible] will take good property in [illegible] Apply on the premises to [illegible], Trustee. jy11 d6*

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Farm and garden lands [illegible] the city, also, houses, cottages, and vacant lots. [illegible] S. WATHEN & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, 1 ... Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my1 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—From my house, near Pleasureville, Henry county, Ky., a bay [illegible] 15 hands high, [illegible] three years old. [illegible] If she has been stolen, a suitable reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or to [illegible] where she came from. A suitable reward will be paid to any one who may return said mare to me, or [illegible] such information as will lead to her recovery. jy18 d3

P. N. PEPPER.

LOST.

LOST—PUP—The person who picked up a black and white setter puppy on or near the corner of [illegible] and Broadway will please return him to [illegible]GERS. A reward will be paid. jy17 d2*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice cottage house, containing 4 rooms, cellar and cistern, with yard set in shrubbery. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, No. 216 Madison street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice two-story and attic brick house, containing 10 rooms, kitchen, &c.; gas throughout. House is newly papered and in perfect order. Neighborhood one of the best in the city, north side Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 130 Main st.

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—14 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, and throughout in good order, on Walnut street, [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Exchange, No. 64 and 66 Jefferson st. jy17 d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The large store-house No. 218 Main st., now occupied by McNeil, Wright & Dawson, who will remove to No. 241 Main st., on August 1st. Apply at the Merchants' Bank of Ky., to J. B. LEWIS [illegible].

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A very complete cottage house, 6 rooms, gas and water, and in good order, on First street, near College. Inquire for terms, &c. of J. M. GORDON, No. 210 West Market, between Sixth and Seventh. jy17 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice and desirably located two-story house, No. 83 Breckinridge st., between Seventh and Eighth, with 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., cellar, cistern, gas, &c., [illegible] large front, front and back. Furniture for sale if desired. Apply on premises after 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—At a very low price, a new and complete two-story house, on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Brook streets, suitable for a restaurant, eating house, &c. Inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson, bet. Second and Third streets. jy18 dood6

FOR RENT OR SALE—VILLA RIDGE—A fine country residence with 5 acres of ground and all necessary outbuildings, in good order, on the L. & F. R. R. near the fair-grounds. For terms, &c., apply on the premises or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. jy18 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence, No. 303 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth, south side, is for rent at a moderate price. There are nine rooms, waterworks, &c. Apply on the premises or to JAMES L. BROWN. jy18 d3*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A comfortable two-story dwelling-house, containing 7 rooms, with large yard set with shrubbery, on the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson streets. House in complete repair, having just been painted and papered. Gas throughout. This property will be rented low to a good, prompt-paying tenant. Apply to WALTON & BROTHERS, No. 141 Main st. jy17 d4

FOR RENT—TWO NICE RESIDENCES—On Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with water and gas. Inquire of MEDDIS, WITHERS & ISAACS, Real Estate Agents, No. 160 West Jefferson st. jy18 d6

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—Containing 5 rooms, south side Walnut street, No. 486, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth. Rent $300 a year, payable monthly. Apply to R. E. MILES, No. 53 Main, bet. Second and Third streets. jy2 dtf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Situated on Second street, No. 307, between Gray and Broadway; is in good repair, with water and gas throughout. For particulars, inquire of W. B. GRAY, 44 Fourth st. jy2 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A front room, furnished, on the first floor, to let immediately. Inquire at 168 Third st. jy17 d3

BOARDING—Furnished rooms, with or without board, can be had in a pleasant location. Address J. W., this office. jy18 d3

BOARDING—A large furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for a family or single gentleman, at No. 166 Walnut street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Also, a few table boarders wanted. jy17 d13

BOARDING—IN FEWEE VALLEY—Can be had by application to the undersigned. EMMA F. GALLAGHER, CHAS. H. COTTON. jy1 dtf

BOARDING—Three large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with boarding, at reduced rates. Apply at once to Mrs. M. A. BARCLAY, No. 13, corner Seventh and Magazine streets. Also day and transient board. jy14 deodtf

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a nice large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 169 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. jy8 deodtf

MARSHAL SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Patrick Kirby against Allen & Bayless. } In Chancery, No. 22,783.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, 25 hand carts.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy18 d3

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Dix against Adam Mies. } In Chancery, No. 21,904.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the foot of Sixth street, on Water street, on a credit of 6 months, the undivided one-half of one scow, one boat, and four carts.

Purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy15 d1d

Marshal's Sale.

J. M. Robinson against F. G. Matheny. } In Chancery, No. 22,095.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot of ground bounded thus—Beginning on the south line of Bank street 49 feet, running 70¾ deg W from the northwest corner of Mrs. Ann Jessup's lot; thence with the south line of Bank street north [illegible] W 123 feet; thence S 8½ deg W 221 feet to Irvin's line; thence with his line south 70¾ E 120 feet to a point 40 feet from Mrs. Jessup's line; and thence with her line north 19½ E 225 feet to the beginning. Also, lots numbered 101 and 107, on the plat of Dr. D. R. Nave's western addition to the city of Louisville, each having a front of 50 feet on the north side of Main street, between Clark and Boone streets, and extending back northwardly 200 feet to an alley. Also, lot known on the plat of Ferrier's addition as No. 6, bounded thus—Beginning on the south side of Jefferson street 105 E of Montgomery street; thence eastwardly along Jefferson street 105 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 200 feet to a 20 feet alley; thence westwardly 105 feet; thence at right angles northwardly 200 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy14 d3

Marshal's Sale.

P. H. Cochrane against Charles Sebastian. } In Chancery, No. 22,005.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Jefferson, described as follows: Beginning on the southwardly side of the Shippingport and Salt river road, at the corner of land sold by Duncan and Jacob, sometimes called Twenty-sixth street, 25 feet southwardly measured on said road from the corner of the 5-acre lots, in the eastern addition to Portland, which southern line is 150 feet southwardly on a right angle from Portland avenue; thence southwardly with the east line of said road 50 feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with the south line of said 5-acre lots 500 feet; thence northwardly parallel with said road 50 feet; thence westwardly parallel with south line of said 5-acre lots 500 4-5 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy14 d1d

Marshal's Sale.

C. & J. Hall against Kennedy & Stuber. } In Chancery, No. 21,834.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A leasehold estate of Kennedy & Stuber for 15 years from the 24th day of April, 1867, upon a lot of ground on the southwest corner of Grayson and Fourteenth streets, in the city of Louisville, having a front of 100 feet on Grayson street, and running back 130 feet, the same leased by N. Longworth's executors on the said day; also all and singular the improvements, shops, sheds, fences thereon, and all the machinery thereto, consisting of engines, boilers, shafting, belting, pulleys, pipes, and everything attached thereto; also one planer, one molding machine, one small saw and table, one large rip saw and table, one cross-cut saw table and turning table, one scroll saw frame and table, one shaping machine with its shafting, grindstones with frame, shafting and belting for same, the shaft pulleys and beltings, and all the tools, benches, etc. used in the mill, and all the rest and residue, a full and particular description of property on the lot above described.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy14 d3

Marshal's Sale.

John H. Young against Jerry Hines, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,415.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

The two lots situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., at the northwest corner of Jackson and Roselane streets, fronting together 40 feet on Roselane street, and running back 165 feet north the same width, and bounded on the east by Jackson street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy14 d3

Marshal's Sale.

Washington Spradling's Ex'r against Alfred Mosby. } In Chancery, No. 21,774.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash:

The leasehold premises situated on the northeast corner of Jackson and Roselane streets, in the city of Louisville, and having a front of 30 feet by 80 on said streets. Said lease has ten years to run from the 1st day of October, 1864, and is sold subject to the terms and conditions of the lease from Washington Spradling to said defendant Mosby.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy14 dtd

THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 79 THIRD ST.,

IS now fully organized, and prepared to do a banking business in all its branches.

Government Bonds, Coupons, Gold and Silver Wanted.

All deposits made in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT before the 10th will draw interest from the first of the month.

THOS. H. CRAWFORD, Prest.
my2 3utf

Patent Vault Cleaner
MYERS & CO.,

Office 71 Third street, LOUISVILLE KY.
Orders solicited.
my1 3utf

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE SALES.

BY WHEARTON & CO.,

Auction-rooms No. 382 Third st., between Main and Market.

Special Sale of Window-shades to the Trade.

200 WINDOW-SHADES, fine Brussels carpets, ingrain and hall carpets, extra tables, spring mattresses, superior Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, [illegible] chairs, [illegible] refrigerators, [illegible] on MONDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

jy18 WHEARTON, Auctioneer.

The Lease and Fixtures of Dawson's Hotel and Saloon, situated on the south side of Main street, between Fourth and Seventh.

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, July 19, 1869, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, I will sell out, to the highest bidder, my hotel stand, saloon fixtures, lot of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The above stand is a No. 1 location, and the owner's only reason for selling is owing to my ill health. Parties wishing to examine the premises will please call on me at any time before the sale. Terms cash.

MICHAEL DAWSON.

BY S. F. WHALEY & CO.

Furniture, Carpets, Elegant Rosewood Piano, &c., at a Private Residence, on First street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, July 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the private residence situated on First street, between Chestnut and Broadway, the entire lot of furniture, consisting in part of parlor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture, one elegant rosewood piano, and everything complete for housekeepers' use.

The ladies are especially invited to this sale. The piano will be sold at 11½ o'clock precisely. The sale will be positive and peremptory, as the owner is declining housekeeping.

Terms cash.

jy18 d2* S. F. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 20, at 5 o'clock, we will sell at auction a nice two-story double tenement frame house, situated on the east side of Twelfth street, between Market and Jefferson. Terms made known at sale.

jy18 d3 HYDES & FISHER, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

TUESDAY—Dry Goods and Clothing.
Also a lot of Damaged Goods.
WEDNESDAY—Boots and Shoes.
jy18 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, July 22, at 9½ A. M., of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
jy18 Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE
In a Charming Location,
Second St., bet. York & Breckinridge,
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock, we will sell at auction the splendid residence of Mr. S. C. Spotts, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. The house contains a large hall, double parlors, large dining-room, pantry, splendid kitchen (wainscoted), hot and cold water, one of Bridgeford & Co.'s superior ranges, four large chambers and one small one in second story, two large rooms in attic, finished in good order, with ceilings 9 feet high; large bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, hydrant in front and back yard, splendid cellar, coal-house, cow-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The walls are all 13 inches thick, built on a splendid stone foundation. Water-table all around. The ceilings in the first story are 13 feet; second story, 12 feet. **In a word, a perfect house, elegantly located.** Lot 43 by 200 to a 20-foot alley.

Terms at sale.

PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON,
jy18 SuWF&Sa Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Beautiful East End Residence Site,
AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, July 22, 1869, at 5½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the southeast corner of Franklin and Campbell streets, we will sell one of the most desirable building sites in the eastern portion of the city. It is also a splendid location for a grocery and feed store. Lot 52½ feet front by 150 deep to a 11-foot alley. Sale peremptory.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in two years.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
jy17 Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Desirable Centrally Located Residence
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, July 20, 1869, at 5½ P. M., we will sell at auction an exceedingly desirable residence, situated on the north side of Chestnut, between Sixth and Seventh. House contains 5 large rooms, besides kitchen and servants' and wash rooms, wide hall. Gas throughout the house. Hydrant in yard. The house is in perfect order. Lot 30 feet front.

House will be open Monday and Tuesday, and parties desiring to look at it can do so by going to the house or by calling on us.

Terms—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

jy18 PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Beautiful Fifth-street Building Lot
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

MONDAY, July 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., that desirable and well located building lot situated on the east side of Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, 33½ feet front by 200 feet deep to a 30 foot alley. This is one of the most eligible building sites in the city, and the neighborhood is first class.

Terms day of sale.

jy16 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

G. W. Norton & Co., plaintiffs, vs. J. S. Geary, &c., defendants—Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,639.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1869,

On a credit of three months, 27 by 200 feet of ground and improvements thereon, on the north side Gray, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth street, being the western portion of a lot of 83 [illegible] conveyed by J. L. Owen and wife to E. J. Stoy—D. B. [illegible], folio 151.

Levied upon as the property of E. J. Stoy to satisfy Execution No. 4,639, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of G. W. Norton & Co. against J. E. Geary, &c. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

EDW. COCKS, D. S., for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, July 18, 1869—jy18 dts

Sheriff's Sale.

Cochran, Hackett & Co., plffs., vs. Henry Manningfoff, deft.—Jefferson Court Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky., on

MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1869,

the unimproved half of the [illegible] feet of a 55-foot lot of ground on the north side of Chestnut, between Campbell and [illegible] and extending back 120 feet, D. B. [illegible].

Levied upon as the property of Henry Manningfoff, to satisfy execution No. 4,637, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of Cochran, Hackett & Co. against Henry Manningfoff.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, June 18, 1869. jy18 dts

Sheriff's Sale.

John Hehl, pltf., vs. Henry Wibben, deft., Jefferson Court Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,879.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky., on

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869,

1 black mare, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sleigh, 1 feed cutter, 1 lot of crowbars, 1 lot buggy harness, 1 saddle, 1 two-horse cart.

Levied upon as the property of Henry Wibben, to satisfy execution No. 4,879, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of John Hehl, against Henry Wibben.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S., for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, July 13, 1869. jy13 dts

Sheriff's Sale.

Annie Austin, plaintiff, vs. Wolf Kohn, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. V. E. No. 4,781.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869,

10 spring mattresses, 2 Brussels and 2 wool carpets, and pictures.

Levied upon as the property of Wolf Kohn, to satisfy said V. E.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock.

H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
jy16

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1869, about the hour of 12 o'clock M., I will sell, on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the farm lately owned by Maj. John H. Hanly, deceased. It contains about 1,150 acres, and is situated in Jessamine county, Ky., on the Nicholasville and Danville turnpike road, six miles south of Nicholasville, bounded on the south by the Kentucky river.

Also about 150 acres in Garrard county, Ky., which is separated from the farm in Jessamine county by the Kentucky river. This is one of the most desirable farms in Kentucky—is in a high state of cultivation, abundantly supplied with water and the best kind of timber, with every other convenience.

I will sell the farm as a whole or in four lots averaging about 300 acres as may seem to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-third cash, and the residue in two equal annual installments, with interest, secured.

STEPHEN BONNER, Trustee.

N. B.—Address me at Cincinnati, Ohio, or J. S. Bronaugh, Esq., at Nicholasville, Ky.

my29 eodtSel S. B.

Sheriff's Sale.

Catherine Michels, plaintiff, vs. M. J. Roth, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 4,864.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the stone-quarry of M. J. Roth, on the Workhouse road, in Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869,

a lot of stone flagging, also the leasehold of the above mentioned stone-quarry.

Levied upon as the property of M. J. Roth to satisfy execution No. 4,864, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Court Common Pleas, in the name of Catherine Michels, against M. Jos. Roth.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

FRED. HOPKE, D. S., for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, July 8, 1869. jy9

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of G. G. KNAPPER, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed July 1, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 24th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. jy11 3st

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 8th day of July, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. W. SHAW, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. jy11 3t3

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, ...Pittsburg.
JOHN KEOUGH, Agent, ...Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL for parlor use, double screened, also for cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,
GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.

Refer to Maj. M. T. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Sam. Tate, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Taliaferro, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE.—Rice can be shipped now on through bills from Savannah to Louisville at 75 cents per 100 lbs. no10 deodtf

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.

NO. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Per [illegible]. Address H. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JULY 18 AND 19.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Miss Bateman.

Miss Bateman's success in Tom Taylor's new play, "Mary Warner," at the London Haymarket Theatre, is immense. The character she impersonates is that of a devoted wife, who, to shield her husband from disgrace, falsely confesses to have committed a crime of which she believes him to be guilty, though in reality he is no more so than herself, the offense having been committed by a third party, who, in defiance of all the laws of poetic retribution, enjoys complete immunity to the last. That Miss Bateman's eloquent acting comes home to the hearts of her audience is proved not only by their tears, which fall plenteously, but by the silent and sympathetic attention with which they watch her every gesture and listen to her every word until some welcome pause in the action permits them to give enthusiastic expression to their admiration, and then the house rings with applause.

II.
That Orchestra.

We mentioned in our local columns yesterday that a number of gentlemen interested in the cultivation of a correct musical taste in this city intended to meet on Saturday next at Weisiger Hall for the purpose of organizing from the amateur and professional musicians of the city a first-class orchestra which should be enabled in time, by a proper course of study and careful drilling, to perform the best overtures and other music from the works of the best composers. The proposition is an excellent one. Let it be carried out by all means. At the coming meeting a leader for the orchestra should be chosen who is fitted by practical experience, study, and knowledge of the capacity of the various instruments, to instruct, drill, and, if necessary, arrange music for the orchestra. A mere theoretical knowledge of orchestration will not do. A practical leader is what is wanted to insure harmony and success.

III.
Electric Speed.

According to observations made by G. Davidson, Astronomer United States Coast Survey, on the night of the 28th of February, 1869, at San Francisco, California, on a loop of telegraphic wire extending thence to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and returning to San Francisco, the return signal being received on a chronograph near that receiving the outgoing signal, it was found that the total interval of time between the two signals amounted to eight-tenths of one second. The entire wire was divided into eleven portions, of about 650 miles each, and connected by repeaters, which sent from one portion to the next a new electric current, having a greater speed than the original one would have had if continued beyond the first reach of 650 miles. It will be seen that the actual rate of transmission of each current over 650 miles cannot be deduced from these data by dividing the whole time by 11, but we are assured that the practical speed of a series of currents combined by relays is at the rate of 7,200 miles in 0.8 of a second.

IV.
Humboldt.

On the 14th of September next a century will have passed since the birth of one of Germany's greatest men—Alexander von Humboldt. The Berlin Geographical Society has resolved to commemorate the day, and in the Municipal Council Professor Virchow has proposed that a commission be appointed to organize a centenary festival. "This great man," says the Professor, "passed the greater part of his illustrious life in his native city; he there wrote the most popular and the most important of his works, and became the acknowledged center of scientific life; proving himself on all occasions the kind and enlightened patron of the learned and intelligent. In the days of national despondency and difficulty he did not disdain to take part, like a good citizen, in the assemblies of the burghers. It is therefore the duty of the community to honor becomingly the memory of the great man who was one of its most distinguished members." Alexander von Humboldt, after many years spent in investigating the secrets of nature in the old world and the new, returned to spend the evening of life in his native land, and was his own request in his garden at Tegel, beside buried by his friend and brother William, who had preceded him to the tomb.

V.
The Coming Wedding in New York.

The wedding of the Baron Lemme and Miss Ellen W. Throckmorton, of New York, recently referred to in the Home Journal, will be solemnized on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at noon, at the residence of Miss Throckmorton's uncle, Mr. Conkling, on Fifth avenue. It was originally intended that the wedding should be celebrated in grand style, at Christ church, and arrangements were made accordingly, portions of the bride's trousseau having been imported from Paris, but a recent bereavement in the young lady's family necessitates a private and rather quiet marriage. Miss Throckmorton will be married in a simple silk traveling suit, and will be attended by Miss Cheever, of Boston, as bridesmaid. A young German gentleman of wealth and title will officiate as the baron's "best man" on the occasion. At the close of the ceremony the groom will give a *déjeuner*, and at its conclusion will start with his bride for Saratoga, where apartments have been secured at a leading hotel. The couple will visit many of the watering places this summer, and in August they contemplate sailing for Europe. Miss Throckmorton has already been the recipient of many handsome wedding gifts, some of which, sent from abroad, are particularly elegant. Although late in the season for weddings, this approaching hymeneal event is exciting the fashionable world, and will most undoubtedly create a great social sensation.

VI.
Musical.

Joseph Ascher, the well-known pianist and composer, is dead. He was thirty-nine years of age. Patti, according to a transatlantic rumor, was offered by Mr. Fisk an engagement in this country, but demanded $2,000 a night for one hundred nights, half to be paid in advance before she left Europe. She also claimed the right of selecting the entire company. Maillard, the composer of "Le Dragon de Villars," is dangerously ill. Flotow is to write a new opera for the Theater Lyrique, Paris, this fall. M. Bonnetti is dead. He was the predecessor of Arditi as conductor at her Majesty's Theater, London. A child pianist, named Emily Tate, aged thirteen years, has given a concert in London, playing music by Thalberg and Beethoven in such a style as to give good promise for her maturer years. Beethoven's hundredth birthday is to be celebrated at Bonn next year with great pomp. The hall of the University is to be so altered for the occasion that it will accommodate three thousand persons. The fund for the erection at Eisenach, his native town, of a monument to John Sebastian Bach, has reached 1,427 thalers. Six thousand thalers is the required sum. The King of Prussia contributes three hundred. The Bishop of London disapproves of ritualistic music and services, and says they remind him of "those public places where the music of Handel's oratorios and Rossini's *Stabat Mater* mingles with the tinkle of glasses."

VII.
Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton, in the 71st year of his age Lord Taunton was born in London in the year 1798. He was a descendant of an old Huguenot family, who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled first in Holland, and subsequently in England. His mother was a daughter of the great commercial house of Baring. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and took honors there in 1820. From 1826 he sat in Parliament for the borough of St. Michaels till 1830, when he was returned for Taunton. He was made a Lord of the Admiralty in 1832; Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and a Privy Councilor, in 1835. In 1839 he became Under Secretary for the Colonies, and in the latter end of the same year President of the Board of Trade. He resigned office with the Whig Cabinet in September, 1841; but in July, 1846, with the return of his party, he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in July, 1847, once more President of the Board of Trade, going out of office on the resignation of Lord John Russell's Ministry in February, 1852. In the latter part of 1855 he accepted the seals of the Colonial office, in succession to Sir William Molesworth. In 1859 he was raised to the Peerage. About the time when he entered public life Mr. Labouchere visited this country in company with the Earl of Derby and Mr. Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1847, to study the workings of the republican system. In 1840 he married his cousin, a daughter of Sir Thomas Baring. She dying in 1850, he espoused a daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle, thus allying himself with most of the great Whig families.

☞ One of the most ferocious brigands who infest Southern Italy was formerly a Capuchin friar. He spent the last winter in Rome under the protection of the Papal Government, and, on the return of spring, he appeared once more in the mountains of Calabria, where he distinguished himself by murdering in cold blood four peasants and a youth only twelve years old. This religious brigand promises to surpass in cruelty the famous Fra Diavolo.

☞ The Beaufremont divorce case, in Paris, still goes on. They seem to have been a nice couple. The husband writes: "Amuse yourself; mind you amuse yourself well. As long as you do not make me ridiculous, I ask no more."

Fine rains around Montgomery, Ala. Corn crop safe. Fruit scarce.

THE RAILROAD DEBATE.

An Important Communication from President Dudley.

HIS TRUE STATUS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, July 17.

However I may differ from you in your reasoning, I have to acknowledge the courtesy with which your editorial articles have discussed the question of railroad connections in this city. I regret that some of your correspondents have again chosen to follow the system of abuse and misrepresentation by which they succeeded last year in arousing prejudices against me and the corporations which I represent. Allow me the space necessary to set us right on a few of the points on which the slander has been made gross.

The extension of our road to Cincinnati was not willingly undertaken by our stockholders. It was warmly urged by Mr. Guthrie when President of the Louisville and Frankfort Company, on the ground that it was indispensable to the Company and necessary to the prosperity of Louisville. He bought large quantities of the stock, in the belief that the road would be made. At the close of the war he, being then President of the Nashville Company, renewed his efforts to that end. He declared to more than one of our Directors that if we would not build the road he would sell all of his stock and would build a separate line to Cincinnati as a branch of the Nashville road. At the Legislative session of 1865–'66, a distinguished gentleman of Louisville applied for a charter for an independent road from Louisville to Cincinnati. He stated that he represented wealthy capitalists who were prepared to build it at once. It became evident that the charter would be granted unless we would undertake the work. We could not afford to have a line competing with us for the best portion of our business (that from Cincinnati), and were therefore compelled, as a measure of self-protection, to build the extension with our own means. The stockholders of the Lexington road were almost unanimously opposed to the undertaking, and at the last moment acceded to it with great reluctance. And yet prejudice has actually been created against our Cincinnati line by representing it as a Lexington enterprise, gotten up in a spirit of hostility to Louisville.

As for myself, I have been officially connected with the Louisville and Lexington road for over nineteen years—four years as President of the Lexington and Frankfort road, twelve years as a Director, and for the last three years as chief executive officer of the joint roads. Not one of the gentlemen associated in the management of the road has ever had any connection with the road leading from Lexington to Cincinnati, or any pecuniary interest in it. For twenty years I have been in intimate association with many friends in Louisville. To this day I have but few acquaintances even in Cincinnati. I now own much larger interests in real estate at Louisville than I do at Lexington, and have never owned one dollar's worth in Cincinnati. Yet your correspondents of last year and again this summer have constantly represented me as the peculiar friend of Cincinnati and the enemy of Louisville.

As to the change of gauge. I have always believed that a change of our gauge would be seriously injurious to the Nashville Company and ourselves without rendering any corresponding benefit to the city of Louisville. When the proposition to change the gauge was submitted last fall to the stockholders of the Louisville and Frankfort Company, it was carried by a small majority of votes, and that majority was secured by the purchase of shares by persons not stockholders, who again sold the stock purchased by them so soon as their purpose to carry the election had been effected. While the Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort Company might well have questioned the authority of a resolution thus passed, they chose to obey it, and instructed their members of the Executive Committee to endeavor to secure a change of gauge upon the terms of the stockholders' resolution. At the same time the stockholders of the Lexington and Frankfort road voted unanimously against the change of gauge. Notwithstanding all this, one of the executive committee appointed on behalf of the Lexington company offered a resolution providing for a change of gauge upon the terms named in the resolution of the Louisville stockholders, with the single addition that the change should not be made until the completion of the Newport bridge should give us a connection with the roads north of the Ohio river. The gentlemen who offered, advocated the resolution on the ground that we ought to do everything in our power to prevent dissensions between the stockholders of the two companies, or between the two companies and the city of Louisville. While, therefore, he still thought that the change of gauge would be injurious to us, he was willing to surrender his own views for the sake of harmony. The other member from Lexington concurred, and the resolution was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee. Since then there have been frequent meetings between committees of the Councils, the Nashville and our own companies, without arriving at any definite result until the report made to the Council ten days since.

As to the time within which we offer to change our gauge, we are compelled to use the track of the Kentucky Central (five feet gauge) for five miles out of Covington. In that distance the road passes through a tunnel 850 feet in length, which has now barely width enough to pass our cars. A change of gauge would render necessary a third rail on the Kentucky Central, but to lay down a third rail, which would throw our cars an inch and three-quarters to one or the other side of the tunnel, would render it impassable to us. It would require an expenditure of over one hundred thousand dollars and eight months of time for us to construct an independent approach into Covington; and that approach would be worthless when our line shall be completed, as it will be within a year, to the Newport bridge head. For these reasons we could not and cannot think of changing our gauge until our connections at Newport are complete; and we are willing to [illegible] completion.

As to the route upon which the connecting track shall be laid, I have never approached a single member of the Council on the subject. I have always said that it was for the Council to designate the route, and that we would accept any one to which there were no really serious objections. I never proposed the Jefferson or Green street routes, except for temporary purposes, and as it at very first [illegible] acceded to them.

At the request of a committee of the Council a survey of the Fulton street and wharf line was made last fall by Mr. Fink and Gen. St. John. They both reported that its cost would be excessive—that its construction would be ruinous to the city wharf, and that its use would be of little value to either company. After examining their report Mr. Sealy, the City Engineer, concurred in its conclusions. Since then its consideration has been abandoned by all the committees. I am informed that when the United States officers were preparing to build a railroad from the river at First street to the Nashville depot, they made a survey of a line running down the wharf. But Gen. Allen was of opinion that the injury done to the wharf by such a line would be so great that the line on First street should be taken in preference as less injurious to the city.

I have heard that a distinguished member of the bar on an adjoining county on one occasion began his speech thus: "Gentlemen of the jury—There are two classes of facts: First—those which are facts; second—those which are not facts. It is to the latter class alone that my distinguished friend on the other side has directed his attention." I regret that your correspondents who have assailed the conduct of our companies have from the beginning confined themselves to facts of the second class.

I am very respectfully yours,
W. A. DUDLEY.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 18.

Council convenes in regular session tomorrow evening.

The Ledger wants the "clogged wheels of trade to flow on." Ain't "flow" good?

A horse belonging to Conrad Brocker was killed by sunstroke yesterday afternoon on lower Main street.

On Monday the case of Melissa Morton, charged with the murder of Scott Moore, is to be tried in the Floyd Circuit Criminal Court.

In the New Albany District, 544 votes for lay delegation and 512 against it were cast; majority 32.

Eli Masser, who was drowned on Thursday, was a workman in the American Foundry, the operatives of which attended his funeral. He had just a few days previous written to his family in England to come to America.

The following marriage licenses have been issued during the week past: Thomas J. Wells to Eve va P. Smith, William A. Milliken to Belle M. Winners, James Cooper to Elizabeth Pennington, Adam Prestner to Margaret Farns, Levi Woodward to Martha J. Tyler, George G. Dilly to Martha Pennington, Josiah Zeiner to Martha E. Newman.

Yesterday morning about half after 1 o'clock a German tailor named Antoine Graff, residing on Market street, above Bank, died very suddenly of heart disease. He had during the day previous given signs of mental derangement, and was up late Friday night. About 1 o'clock his wife discovered him to be in a flighty condition. He grew worse rapidly. Some of the neighbors were called in, but he died shortly afterwards before any medical aid could be procured.

An election was held last Monday in Patoka township, Gibson county, on the proposition of subscribing stock to the New Albany and St. Louis railroad. In regard to that election the Princeton Clarion of this week has the following: "On Monday, agreeably to the order of the County Commissioners, the election came off in this township upon the proposition to levy a tax to the amount of $50,000 to aid in building the New Albany and St. Louis railroad, provided Princeton is made a point on the road. Considerable interest was manifested by the friends of the road, and zealous efforts made by a few of those opposed to it. However, the result revealed a most magnificent victory for the former. The vote stood at this (Princeton) precinct, 450 for to 57 against the appropriation—almost as good as a unanimous vote; and at Port Gibson precinct the vote stood 2 for to 42 against, leaving a clear majority in the township of 373 out of 501 votes cast, or four votes in the affirmative to one in the negative."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 18.

There is a case of small-pox on the Charlestown pike, just outside the city limits.

The Common Council will convene next Thursday evening to complete its labors as a board of equalization.

The hour of the departure of the American Express has been changed to 6¾ A. M., instead of 2½ P. M., as heretofore.

The internal revenue assessments for June, for the county of Clark, amount to $3,398 45, as returned by assistant assessor J. B. Houston.

Rev. Wm. Torrence preaches in the Presbyterian church this morning at the usual hour.

Rev. Duke Slavens, of Louisville, lectures on temperance in Homes & Titus Hall at four P. M. to-day.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South will hold its meetings every Sunday, commencing to-day in the No. 2 engine house on Maple street, between Mulberry and Pearl streets. Rev. Mr. Maxwell preaches at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. Newton at 7½ P. M. to-day.

Col. L. E. Schuler, Warden of the State Prison South, and R. S. Heiskell, Esq., returned yesterday from their visit to the State Prison North at Michigan, and the Illinois State Prison at Joliet. Mr. Heiskell also visited his friends in Iowa, and reports the corn crops a failure in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, in consequence of the superabundance of rains that fell during the spring.

The special session of the Common Pleas Court, Judge P. H. Jewett, adjourned on Friday evening. The case of the City Treasurer of Jeffersonville vs. Sheriff of Clark county was decided in favor of the Sheriff. The matter in dispute was the possession of some iron belonging to Messrs. Gordon & Martin, which the Sheriff had seized on execution, to satisfy some judgements against G. & M. Mr. A. J. Howard, the City Treasurer, replevied the same on account of delinquent taxes. Hence the suit. The court decided that one public officer had no right to take goods out of the possession of another. The property in dispute is some iron and agricultural implements, valued at $2,210 50. The parties, in order to prevent any further litigation, compromised the matter, by requesting the court to enter an order appointing a commissioner to sell the iron and implements, the proceeds of the sale to go, first, to the payment of the costs of the suit, second, to pay $711 80, due the city of Jeffersonville for taxes, and the residue to be used in satisfaction of the judgments held by the Sheriff against Gordon & Martin.

AGAIN.

Crop Prospects—Distressing Accident—A Huge Serpent—The Political Canvass.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COLUMBIA, KY., July 15, 1869.

Crops of all kinds never looked better than now.

A few days ago a son of the Rev. Jas. Hill, pastor of the Baptist church, on Price's creek, in this county, in attempting to kindle a fire with a Barlow knife, spunk, and powder, met with a sad accident. The powder in the horn around his body caught fire, and caused an explosion, tearing his ribs and flesh to pieces in a shocking manner. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A monster black snake, about twenty feet long, made his appearance among the quiet denizens of Harrod's fork, in this county, last week, spreading terror and dismay throughout all that region of country, and feasting upon young pigs, hens, &c.

The talented and sterling Democrat Herschell Boker is a candidate to represent this county in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. No worthier young man could be elected to fill the office. The conflict will be sharp, short and decisive.

PRIMUS.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7.55 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 13 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:25 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:20 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:20 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis	6:30 A. M. / 12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

9:25 A. M.	No. 5. Mail	11:50 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	No. 7 Express	10:45 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

5:25 A. M.	No. 1, Passenger	10:45 A. M.
2:25 P. M.	No. 3, Passenger	6:40 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	No. 5, Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:20 A. M.	No. 8, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The New Orleans express train brought forty through passengers.

The Erie railroad paid over $3,000 to passengers for baggage burnt at Mastbope.

Business on the railroads leading into the city continues remarkably good for the season.

Friday night there was a heavy wind and rain storm on the line of the Louisville and Nashville road, between Franklin and Nashville, but fortunately it did no damage to the track.

A proposition is to be voted on on the 19th inst. at Cairo by which it will be determined whether the Cairo and Fulton railroad shall terminate at Cairo or St. Louis.

The following are the new officers of the Rome, Ga., railroad: W. S. Cothran, President. Directors—Alfred Shorter, John P. King, D. S. Printup, John A. Johnson, Warren Akin, D. M. Hood.

Green county gave about two hundred majority in favor of a subscription of $250,000 to the stock of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad. The people of Barren county will vote next Thursday, the 22d inst., on the proposition to subscribe $400,000 to the stock of the road.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have placed on sale at their offices excursion tickets to Crab Orchard Springs at reduced rates. The remarkable curative properties of the springs are well known, and the hotel and grounds have been put in splendid order, making the springs a desirable place of resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers.

The first reports of the accident on the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, Friday night, were greatly exaggerated. The train had nearly come to a halt when the collision took place. No one was hurt, and the damage to the engine and cars will not exceed $25. The cause of the displacement of the switch has not been ascertained. The switch man states that he left the switch in the proper place a short time before the accident occurred. The trains on the road were running as usual yesterday.

The Galveston (Texas) News, speaking of the Louisville route, says: "There are strong efforts being made by the different railroad companies running lines to the North, East and West, to secure the travel from Texas. This may be inferred from the number of traveling agents visiting our State to further the interests of their respective lines. We say, come along gentlemen; you are all welcome. Large numbers of our citizens leave for the North during the summer solstice, and the route that presents the most inducements will, almost of a certainty, be taken by them. The representatives of the popular route, via Louisville, Mr. W. H. King, General Ticket Agent, and Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Southern Passenger Agent, were here last week, and in our advertising columns this morning [illegible]. Read and judge for yourselves. The route that can carry passengers from New Orleans to New York in 75 hours certainly has speed in its favor. As to comfort and safety, we believe it is not excelled by any route in the country."

The newest of the new plans for connecting England with France by railway, is that of a submerged iron tube, to be supported at a depth of about 55 feet below the surface of the water by iron trestles, the feet of which will rest upon the bed of the straits. The tube is to be in the outside diameter 23 feet six inches, and with a view of giving it sufficient strength, it is to be of cast iron, 8 inches in thickness. Its length between each pair of legs or supports is to be 300 feet, and the weight of each of these sections 3,030 tons. Each of these lengths is to be made up of 8 segments of 37 feet 6 inches, and these are to be firmly bolted together by internal bolts taking through internal flanges. Each segment will be made water-tight by a bulk-head, and will be lowered until it is brought into exact position with the portion previously fixed, and when made fast by the bolts the workmen will pass on to the next segment. The ventilation of the tube is to be provided by stationary steam power at one of the entrances to the tube, which will force a sufficiency of air through a channel constructed along the inner roof of the tube to a point about midway of its entire length, where it will be discharged and force itself to either end.

The railways of India, although projected in 1844, were not established on a general plan till 1853. The difficulty consisted in a want of substantial assistance from the government, only $10,000 per mile in the form of a grant of land being proposed. Of the fifteen railroads originally projected in 1853, only six have been built, to-wit: The East India, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Eastern Bengal, the Madras, the Bombay and Barodah, and the Great Southern. To these must be added the Sindh line, projected in 1855, the Mulian and Lahore in 1859, the Calcutta and Southeastern in 1859, and in Oude and Rohilkand in 1867. The cost per mile of the different lines varies from $35,000 in the case of the Punjaub and Great Southern, and $120,000 in the Bombay and Baredan. All the roads, it is asserted, promise to earn more than the five per cent. guaranteed interest on their aggregate capital of $400,000,000, drawn from England. The construction charges have been large, for the great cost of freight from England, and of the inland transport of the rails and iron work, the difficulty and expense of procuring sleepers, the high salaries and wages of the European superintendents and artisans have, it is reported, counterbalanced the cheapness of native labor, the free gift of land from the Government, and the low charges for parliamentary expenses.

The Lexington Observer of the 17th says: "At a called meeting of the Lexington City Council last Wednesday night, a matter of the greatest immediate interest to our citizens and the citizens of the Eastern portion of the State, and one that is intimately blended with the general welfare of the Commonwealth, was definitely decided. The question was whether the City Council should submit to the voters of Lexington the proposition of the president and directors of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, for the city to add to the capital stock of said company the sum of $225,000 to be expended on the road east of our city, and to bring said road into immediate use. The motion to submit an ordinance to that effect to our citizens was, upon its introduction, almost unanimously adopted, there being but one dissenting vote. The council, though decidedly slow to act, has at last, we are glad to say, done itself and the city justice in this matter; and our citizens will remember with pleasure that in their selection of a Council they have chosen men who can subordinate their private interest to the public welfare. An overwhelming vote in favor of the appropriation is, we are glad to say, a foregone conclusion. There is not a road projected that is of so much importance to the people of Central Kentucky as is the Big Sandy, for it opens up to this market the vast coal, lumber, and mineral resources of the Eastern portion of the State. It brings to our doors coal for fourteen cents a bushel, for which we now have to pay twenty-four. It brings us our building material for at least twenty-five per cent. less than we now have to pay for it. It invites the capitalist to come here and erect his manufactories in our midst, to carry on the manufacturing operations, by preparing the crude material for this and other markets. It will encourage home industry and put to shame young men that spend their time in dissipation for the want of something better to do. Build the Big Sandy railroad, and in ten years we will have a population of hard-working, industrious, enterprising people, which, in point of numbers and value, will astonish the sleepy brains and wooden heads of many an old Lexington fogy. It has been the custom of many of our young men in times past, as soon as they came into possession of their heritage, to move to the far West. Build this road, and they will find a place for their means and themselves that is not to be slighted. We congratulate our citizens upon the encouraging prospect now before them."

Two handsome night coaches, built at the car shops of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, at Jeffersonville, were run out to Vienna yesterday on a trial trip. The coaches are models of beauty, comfort and convenience, and are not surpassed by any coaches in the country. They are to be run on the night train between Louisville and Indianapolis, and no labor or expense has been spared to adapt them to the wants of the traveling public. They are each fifty-six feet long and ten feet wide, and accommodate forty-one persons. As the run is a short one, reclining chairs are used instead of berths. The chairs are single and are self-regulating, and the passenger has the choice of either sitting or reclining. They are comfortably cushioned and occasion less fatigue than any other style of seats. The inside appearance of the cars is rich and tasty but not gaudy. The finish is oak and black walnut with gilt moldings. The metal work is all silver plated. The windows are arched and are formed of a single pane of heavy plate glass. The roof is what is known as a raised roof with skylights on each side, so arranged as to secure fine ventilation and at the same time excluding smoke and cinders. At night the car is lighted by four handsome lamps suspended from the middle of the ceiling. At each end of the car is an apartment or drawing-room, eight feet long and seven feet four inches wide, designed for parties who desire privacy. They are fitted up with sofas which can in a moment be converted into comfortable beds, washroom, water closet, &c., all separate and distinct from the other parts of the car. In the car are also a washroom, water closet, mirror, &c., for general use. The upholstery is of the best description of green and crimson plush. The floor is covered with an elegant Brussels carpet. The running gear of the car is of the latest improved pattern of six-wheel trucks, with eight springs to each truck, and the cars run without the slightest jar or jolt. The outside appearance of the cars is very handsome. They are painted a dark straw color, with black and gold stripes. They were designed and built entirely at the shops of the company in Jeffersonville, and are in every respect equal to any in the United States and speak well for the energy and enterprise of the company. A party of ladies and gentlemen went out in the new cars, and without an exception, pronounced the new cars a grand success. The new cars will be put on the road to-day, and we are confident will become popular with the traveling public. The officers of the company deserve great credit for their energy in keeping pace with the progress of the times in affording all the comforts and facilities that the traveling public demands.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Continuation of the Debate Upon Its Leading Features.

"BOTH SIDES."

A Reviewer Reviewed.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

"A fair and comprehensive review of the proposed new charter for the city would supply a desideratum which many citizens in the heated term may perhaps prefer to a critical examination of the document itself." "En passant, it would be well to say that some gentlemen write so clearly that they argue facts without troubling themselves to examine the instrument." "Now I must acquit J. M. W. of any intent to deceive, for, though not known to the writer, I presume he is not a demagogue," so writes one B. D., who undertakes to make this fair and comprehensive review for many citizens who during the heated term may prefer that he should do their thinking for them. There can be no objection to a fair and comprehensive review of the proposed new charter; it is what the friends of the charter particularly desire, and the better to accomplish it the writer proposes to assist B. D. in his undertaking. Having thus proclaimed his kind intentions to "many citizens," he proceeds at once to the task. "It is suggested that some of our rich men may oppose the charter, because, under the present system, they can own large tracts of land within the city limits without paying their just proportion of the taxes on them; while the poor man who has bought from them a little lot of twenty or thirty feet for the purpose of securing a home is taxed the full amount it cost him." This statement is made by the friends of the charter, and it is claimed by them that the new charter provides a remedy for this injustice.

B. D., however, denies the statement, and refers to section 71, new charter, as containing the same provisions as the old charter, sec. 12, art. VI., viz: All tracts of land within the limits of said city, not laid off into squares or lots, shall be assessed for taxation by the acre. Now this is the provision of the new charter, but it is not the present law; and here we have a striking proof of the necessity of a new charter: That not even the lawyers themselves know anything about the present charter; amendment upon amendment has been piled upon the original instrument, until its meaning and sense are entirely lost in obscurity.

For the information of our reviewer and all others, we refer to the acts of the Legislature of the session in February, 1856, where it will be found that the provision of the old charter adopted by the Legislature the year before was repealed, and inoperative in regard to the property taken in by the extended boundary, and such property paid no tax until the session of 1864, February 7; which provided that such property as was exempted by reason of this law should bear its burden for city purposes; but the law of 1864 was repealed in the session of 1868, and property taken within the city limits by the late boundary is exempt from taxation for city purposes at the present time. Here is the law: "Be it enacted, &c., &c. Sec. 1. That all real property embraced in, and added to the city of Louisville by reason of, the extended boundary line, under an act entitled 'An act to extend the boundary line of the city of Louisville, approved March 9, 1868,' shall remain *free of city tax*, and shall not be subject to city burdens without the consent of the property owners, until the same shall be laid off into lots, streets, and alleys, and *used as city property, when such parts as are laid off may be taxed*, and this act shall take effect, and be in force as though it had been part of the act aforesaid. Approved March 15, 1869."

When a reviewer, who proposes to make a fair and comprehensive review of the proposed new charter, displays such amazing ignorance of the matter of which he writes, what faith can the many citizens for whom he labors in the heated term put in his judgment to make a fair and comprehensive review?

Our reviewer again asserts what was contradicted, namely: "That the Council has power to tax us to death, by including, of course, any new wharf property that may be needed." "The power is expressly given the Council to improve, extend and repair them (harbors and wharfs), and there is no reservation about a vote." Here again he is at fault, for the revenues arising from wharves, basins, &c., go into the Sinking Fund, and is applied to the purposes of improving and repairing wharves, harbors and basins, and is no tax at all upon property; and if it shall become necessary to extend the harbor or basins beyond a sum which such revenue will pay, section 69 of new charter provides "That the General Council shall not have power to levy a tax—for the purpose named in sec. 67, namely: to promote the comfort, convenience and advantage of the inhabitant—to exceed one dollar on each one hundred dollars' worth of property annually, until the question of the ordinance, where such contract or liability is authorized, be submitted to the qualified voters of the city and receives a majority of the votes cast; provided, however, that the aggregate vote is not less than the one-fourth of the aggregate vote cast at the general election next preceding for city or state purposes." How, then, can B. D. conscientiously assert, as he does, that the Council may tax us to death, and that there is no reservation of a vote of the people. How singular, is it not, that this fair and comprehensive reviewer should not have discovered in his "comparison of the old and new charters," that so far as the power of the Council to levy a tax for any of these outside purposes is concerned, the new charter contains the same provisions, expressed in the same language, as the old charter, under which B. D. has been living for the past eighteen years, save only that the new charter provides an additional safeguard by requiring that the aggregate of votes for and against shall not be less than one-fourth of the aggregate vote cast at the last general election, and that permission is given in the new charter to tax to the limit of one dollar, whereas the present limit is seventy-five cents. B. D. will certainly have to do better the next time, or he will never be received as the fair and comprehensive reviewer I think he can be; for though he is not known to me, I presume he is not a quite equal to the task he assumes. If he takes the trouble to compare the old with the new charter a little more carefully, I will not despair of his being in time an advocate of the new instrument.

Correspondent W. has made the same objection that B. D. has re-asserted; but with what has been said in this, and my former article, proving conclusively, first, that under the new charter the taxes will be lessened at least 5 cents for city purposes the first year of its adoption; that is, independently of the reduction of the large sum consequent upon a change in the police system and other offices, which may amount to 25 cents on the $100—and, secondly, that in five years, at the farthest, there will be a further reduction of 15 cents on City Hall, and 8 cents on schools, being 15 cents saved from the tax for these repairs; and third, that it is impossible for the General Council to levy a tax exceeding $100 for extraordinary occasions, the assertion of W. and reassertion of B. D. to the contrary notwithstanding. I shall dismiss the tax question, and beg the citizens to investigate this, as well as all other features of the proposed new charter for themselves, and not depend upon any one to furnish them ready-made opinions.

Again and again, I repeat that the friends of the charter desire full, fair, free discussion, but protest against misrepresentation and partial statements.

NEW CHARTER.

Considerations, Legal and Local—No. 2.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The proposed new charter proper has 124 sections, the material of which has been principally taken from the old one. All the provisions of the latter in respect to slaves and their government, which run through the various articles, have been, of course, stricken from the new instrument. Its framers have kept the spirit of the old one up, in one respect, by showing ours to be a white man's corporation. The insertion of the word "white" in the qualification for office will keep the African out, until the progressive march of radical aggression shall procure such construction by their courts as may insist upon Sambo's right to hold office even in Kentucky, *when elected*.

Of the 124 sections of the new charter, we find that many are copied almost literally from the old one, and in substance there are only 25 sections which differ from the old charter provisions. To make it appear very dissimilar, however, some of the wise creators have mixed the sections about in different order from that in which we found them before. And in many sections the language has been changed, the authors no doubt thinking that they were making it more forcible by eliminating some of the necessary words and substituting others which convey in English a different sense from that which was intended.

The old charter was written in pretty good English, and the expression was tolerably clear. The conglomeration in the new charter sets at defiance all rules of grammar, and will sustain any court to construe it. We know pretty well what the convention intended to say, but the well-settled decision of the Supreme Court of the United States closes the door upon any construction, based upon the intent of the law-maker. The law must be written must be construed according to the sense which the words give it. "Or" and "nor" are very dissimilar words. And yet our law-makers have used them as synonyms. For example, sec. 3—

"Members of which shall be white male citizens of the United States * * hold no other civil office, nor be directly or indirectly interested in any contract with said city, or in any application therefor, or a candidate for or hold any office or employment for pay in any company," etc.

Now, the convention evidently intended to forbid certain things, and to disqualify gentlemen from holding office who had interests conflicting with the city's. But how shall we construe that section? Is it not fair to assert that the man cannot be "directly" but must be "indirectly" interested in a contract "or in any application therefor" "or a candidate for," etc.? The construction of the section is very muddy, to say the least of it, and a court might consider it imperative to disqualify members on that exact who were meant to be amply qualified. Section 9 requires that the citizen shall be a house-keeper or owner of real estate to entitle him to be a member of either municipal board. The old charter made no requirements. Some of our best citizens and richest men are not owners of real estate. If they say of them should be single, the city would lose the benefit of their services. The proposition is absurd, and it cuts out entirely the poor, but energetic and honest, respected [illegible] who may earn a comfortable support for his family and yet be unable either to keep house or to own real estate. And the bachelor, who might do wonders for the city interests, whose brain may teem with fertile expedients of finance with which to restore our credit, or whose acute science might redeem our streets from hopeless ruin, he, too, is to be banished from the city councils. We are doing the very thing in the charter which has been so much condemned by us when Congress has enacted other class legislation. We are proscribing privileged classes, and we are proceeding backward in opposition to the spirit of Kentucky, which interposes no obstacle to the white man's right of office. This point alone should condemn the charter and the disfranchised, who are *a majority of the voters*, should move *en masse* against it. Another serious blunder in section 3 may allow the military or naval officers of the United States to be members of either board, or to hold any municipal office. The old charter expressly disqualified every one "who accepts, or becomes a candidate for any office or agency under the United States, or any department thereof." The new charter simply disqualifies any one who holds "other civil office." The old charter made the exception of "militia officers of Kentucky." So, even if the framers of our charter contend that United States military and naval officers hold "civil office," they must, necessarily, disqualify all our Kentucky militia officers. At any rate "agents" of the government are not disqualified.

But what are "civil offices?" The courts would interpret the term, if any controversy should arise, and the natural authority would be such a lexicographer as Bouvier. In his dictionary we find, page 270: "2. Offices may be classed into civil and military. 3. Civil offices may be classed into political, judicial, and ministerial. 8. Military offices consist of such as are granted to soldiers or naval officers."

Under the old charter there was no mistake in the construction. Federal officers or agents under no circumstances could be qualified as city officials. Under the new charter it will not be necessary in troubled times to install a military Mayor. For the officers in command would arrange it better by taking possession of the polls, and by regularly electing one of their number, who could discharge the functions of the office without possible hindrances from any clause of the instrument itself. Is such a blunder as this to be overlooked?

B. D.

☞ Garibaldi has written a letter to Mr. A. Maglia, author of several works on popular education, in which he expresses the following sentiments:

"The first evil of the intellectual life in Italy is priestly education. And even should Italy forget that she has been sold seventy-seven times by the priests, she ought never forget their pernicious teachings. How are we to remedy so many evils? Only by substituting for clerical books works which teach truth and all the duties proper to a nation that aspires to be free and independent."

Rev. S. S. Harris has taken charge of Trinity church, Columbus, Ga.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 15, 1869.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Mr. Cobb.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor, submitting the resolution adopted by the Council of Cincinnati accepting the invitation of the Council of Louisville to visit Louisville on the 27th inst., which was received and filed.

The Mayor submitted the report of the City Attorney thereon, with a resolution authorizing the City Auditor to draw his warrants on the City Treasurer in favor of Frank Crofoot, for the claims held by him for the improvement of Main street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, which was adopted.

The Mayor presented a message thereon, with a resolution approving the appointment of the State officials to conduct the city election in August, and authorizing the Mayor to have the books so prepared, which was adopted.

A message was read from the Mayor informing the Council that the law required the election of city printers in July, which was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Long presented a petition for the removal of the Preston-street market, with a remonstrance against the same, which was referred to Messrs. Long, Vissman, and O'Connor.

Mr. Orrill presented a petition from George W. Long, asking to be relieved from sundry contracts, which was referred to the Committee on Contracts.

Mr. German presented a claim of $4,000 in favor of R. J. Elliott, for revising and compiling the city charter and ordinances, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. O'Connor presented a petition from Henry Stump, asking permission to sell carpet shoes in the Preston-street market, which was referred to the Committee on Court-house and City Buildings.

Mr. Jefferson presented a petition from Mrs. Mary T. Duncan for duplicate railroad tax receipts, which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Mr. Brobston presented a resolution directing the City Engineer to report the cost of retaining walls and the remaking of the alley between Second and Third and Main and Water streets, which was referred to the City Engineer.

Mr. Long presented a resolution for the drainage of the gutters at Campbell and Fulton streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Long presented a resolution for the repair of Campbell street, from Elm to Fulton, which was referred to the Street Commissioners.

Mr. Long presented a resolution directing the Street Commissioners to have repaired the gutter leading into Beargrass at the bridge on the Workhouse road, which was adopted.

Mr. Long presented a resolution directing the clerk of the Council to notify the sureties on the bond of Wm. McCarrell that they are held liable for his failure to make his final report and settlement with the proper officers, and that proceedings will be taken against them unless he make a speedy settlement as required by law, which was adopted.

Dr. McDermott presented a resolution remitting the fine on the City Auditor for failure to report monthly as required by ordinance, but requiring a rigid compliance with said ordinance, which was referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Jefferson presented a resolution directing the Street Commissioners and City Engineer to investigate the condition of the gutters on First street, at Fulton, and report a plan to secure proper drainage, which was adopted.

Mr. Jenkins presented a resolution raising a joint session the next meeting at 9 o'clock to elect two city printers, which was adopted.

Mr. Gray presented a resolution directing the Engineer to prepare grade maps of Preston and Shelby streets, from Kentucky to Meriwether's line, which was adopted.

Mr. Gray presented a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for proposals to regrade and repave the alley running from Floyd to Preston, between Lafayette and Walnut streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen for a sewer in Twelfth street, from Main to Market, and in Second street, from Chestnut to Broadway.

Mr. O'Connor moved to amend to include a sewer in Preston street to the river, which amendment, on motion of Dr. McDermott, was tabled, and the original resolution was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER 9 O'CLOCK.

The report of the committee and resolution on railroad connections was taken up.

Mr. Dix, chairman of the committee, moved that the committee be allowed to withdraw their report.

A motion was made granting such permission, when Mr. Long presented a resolution as a substitute therefor.

The question being taken on the motion to withdraw the report of said committee, the said motion was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Duerson, and Messrs. Sackstedler and Tapp—3.

NAYS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Burnett, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—20.

On motion of Mr. German, Mr. Long's substitute was referred to the original committee, ordered to be printed and made the special order of business the next meeting at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Long's substitute read as follows, viz:

Be it resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the right of way for a connection between the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad be, and the same is hereby, granted by and upon the route herein described, and upon the conditions herein specified, to-wit:

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads to have the right of way by a four foot eight and one-half inch gauge, commencing at the junction of their present line of road with Southall street, thence running in a northwestward direction, crossing Beargrass creek at the intersection of Elder street, thence in the same direction along the line of Pocahontas street to the bed of old Beargrass creek, thence along the bed of old Beargrass creek to First street.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad to have the right of way by a five-foot gauge, commencing at Fourteenth and Rowan streets, thence up Rowan street to Monroe street, up Monroe street to Water street, thence up Water street to First street, at which point said railroads by the route and gauges herein named shall have or make a connection between their roads.

The conditions upon which this right of way shall be granted are as follows:

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad shall change the present gauge of their roads from a five-foot to a four-foot eight and one-half inch gauge, said change of gauge to be made within one year from the date of July 15th, 1869. Three-fifths of the cost of making said change over the Cincinnati branch to be paid by the city of Louisville, but the estimate of the cost of said change shall be made by competent parties of [illegible] number selected by the city of Louisville, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies, said estimate to be made within sixty days from the date herein mentioned, which shall, when accepted by the General Council of Louisville, be the basis upon which the three-fifths of the cost shall be estimated.

When said change of gauge shall have been made by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads, the said railroads together with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, shall be permitted to prepare the road bed and lay the track over the route of right of way herein designated—and in accordance with the gauge herein specified at their own cost, the same to be done under the supervision of the City Engineer. Said railroad companies to hold the city of Louisville harmless against cost or damages to private property, or the condemnation of the same by reason of said right of way.

The gauge of the track to be laid down by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads, over the route herein designated from Southall to First street, shall not be more than 4 feet 8½ inches wide from the extreme outer lines of said rails.

The gauge of the track to be laid down by the Louisville and Nashville railroad over the route herein designated from Fourteenth street to First street shall not be less than five feet wide from the extreme outer edges of the rails.

The top of the rails shall not be higher than the grade of the streets, where it is possible to have them so laid.

The track shall be as near the center of the streets as possible.

All crossings or intersections shall be laid with metal plates, under the supervision of the City Engineer, at the said railroad companies' expense, said metal plates to be of sufficient height to let the water pass freely through the gutters.

The said railroad companies shall put the streets in as good repair as when they found them. They shall also keep in repair the street inside of the tracks to correspond with the streets outside of the same, and shall, at their own expense, remove the rails whenever the General Council shall order the remaking or regrading of said streets upon which these tracks are laid. In case said railroad companies fail to do so, after ten days' notice, the General Council shall order the removal of the rails at their expense. The cars over said railroads by the routes herein designated shall be drawn by horse or animal power between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 10 o'clock P. M. The rate of speed during these hours shall not exceed six miles per hour. Between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M., said railroads may run dummie engines for drawing the cars; but the rate of speed shall not exceed eight miles per hour.

The city of Louisville shall not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of life or injury to person or property by the running of cars over said route, or by reason of the use of said right of way by said railroad company.

No cars shall be permitted to stand upon the tracks in the streets over said route.

No turnouts or switches shall be allowed, except those necessary to enter the freight and passenger depots.

The right of way over the route, and upon the terms and conditions herein named, shall be granted to said railroad companies (but not to the exclusive privilege of all other railroads) for the space or term of fifteen (15) years from the date herein mentioned. Provided, however, that the said railroad companies give bond in the sum of thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the terms, conditions, &c., of this contract when the same shall have been revised and rewritten in proper form by the City Attorney and adopted by the General Council.

In case the terms of this contract or the conditions as herein set forth are accepted by said railroad companies, the city of Louisville shall donate sufficient ground between First and Brook streets, along the bed of old Beargrass creek, for a large and spacious depot, to be used as a union passenger depot by all railroads terminating at this city (Louisville); also a sufficient amount of ground for a union freight depot.

The City Attorney is hereby directed to draw up a contract upon the terms, conditions, &c., herein recorded, and submit the same to the General Council for ratification, which, when ratified, shall be the basis of the only right of way for a connection between the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroads and the Louisville and Nashville railroads.

The city of Louisville reserves the right through the General Council to withdraw this proposition if not accepted within (90) ninety days from the date of its ratification, by the said railroad companies.

Mr. Brobston presented the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the same committee, viz:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the report of the committee on railroads with reference to the right of way through the city, of the air line route to Cincinnati, be and is hereby recommitted, with directions to report an ordinance granting the right of way for a connecting track between the grounds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads at the head of Jefferson street, and the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad south of the House of Refuge, on condition that the track of the connecting roads shall be laid down on a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, and that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad shall change their gauge to four feet eight and a half inches by the 1st of January, 1871, or as soon as the Newport and Cincinnati bridge shall be completed; the city of Louisville to pay three-fifths of the expense attending change of said gauge, and the two railroad companies, viz: the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad companies shall build a Union Passenger Depot at or near the head of Jefferson street.

Mr. Dix presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the mayor be authorized to employ Mr. George McLeod to survey a route north of Main street, or any other route the special committee of the Council may suggest to him, with a view to ascertain the most practicable route by which to connect the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati railroads, and report the cost of grading it, on any route he may survey, and that the City Engineer be requested to render Mr. McLeod any assistance he can.

Which was tabled by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Fuller, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, Jones, Burnett, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sackstedler, Vissman, Walton and Walling—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix and Tapp—2.

Mr. Jenkins presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to ask the appointment of a committee from the Board of Trade to act with the Council committee in regard to the railroad right of way, which was tabled by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Burnett, Long, McDermott, Vissman and Walling—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix, Fuller, Jenkins, Jones, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Sackstedler, Tapp and Walton—11.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. B. Montgomery & Co., $196, for work on hospital.

P. Campion, $280, for work on hospital.

Mr. Orrill presented an ordinance from this Board, further regulating the duties of the physicians and sanitary inspectors of the Eastern and Western Districts, with an amendment from the Board of Aldermen, which amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Vissman presented an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving a part of St. Catharine street, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Duerson, and Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jones, Burnett, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Sackstedler, Vissman, Walton, and Walling—21.

NAYS—None.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 22d, 1869, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 15, 1869.

Present, all the members except President Rubel and Messrs. Gilpin and Dulaney.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

A message was received from the Mayor in reference to the settlement of a question of dividends between the city and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, with a resolution directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to settle the question, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A message was received from the Mayor transmitting an acceptance by the Cincinnati Council and officers of an invitation to visit Louisville, which was ordered to be filed.

A message was received from the Mayor in reference to the ensuing August election with a resolution authorizing the Mayor to make the necessary arrangements for such election, which was adopted.

The Street Commissioners submitted separate resolutions approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the south side of Laurel street, between Clay and Shelby; Fred. Nadenbach, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the south side of Portland avenue, from opposite the west side of Tenth cross street to opposite the west side of Eighth cross street; E. W. Whitesides, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Magazine and Broadway; L. H. King, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the east side of Campbell street, between Franklin and Geiger; J. H. Cecil, contractor.

Apportionment of the improvement of the alley from Third to Fourth, from the first alley south of Breckinridge street to the south line of H. Schetts' property; Stengel & Ruther, contractors.

The Street Commissioners submitted the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on both sides of Madison street, between Twentieth (or Montgomery) street and the east line of Barber's addition.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Grayson street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth street, between Oak and Breckinridge.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Eighth street, between Gad Chapin's north line and the first alley north.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street, between Twenty-second street and Pearce's west line, near Eighteenth street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Sixth street, between Lexington and Kentucky.

An ordinance for improving a part of Market street, from Sayre street, if extended, to Twenty-sixth street, or 160 feet east of the shippingport road.

An ordinance for improving part of the first alley south of Green street, from Fifteenth street east to the east line of the first north and south alley.

The Street Commissioner submitted the following separate ordinances, which were severally read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote,

YEAS—Messrs. Story, Krack, Barret, Heinsohn, Fox, Crowe, Gies, Sheridan and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of First street, between Washington and Water.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Preston and Floyd.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Shelby street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Webster to Adams street, between Main and Washington.

An ordinance for improving a part of Hamilton street, between Shelby and Logan.

The Street Commissioners submitted a petition from E. A. Gardner, assignee of Jona Pearce, asking to be permitted to grade in front of his property, with the opinion that the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, which was referred to Messrs. Barret and Sheridan.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Ray & Connell, $143 06 for lumber.
C. Ober, $21 25 for broken stone.
M. W. Hedd, $1,158 09 for paving intersections.
E. H. Whitesides, $5,321 08 for paving streets.
Frank Crofoot, $2,224 69 for paving streets.
W. L. McCampbell, assignee, $4,377 47 for paving streets.
John Mitchell, $12 00 for stakes for engineer.
Snead & Co., $25 70 for castings.
E. L. Sessions, $38 for work at cemetery.
Jas. Winn, $10 for work on cemetery.
John McClelland, $125 for work on cemetery.
Snead & Co., $34 45 for castings.
Fire Department, $8,118 62, expenses for June, 1869.
Almshouse, $1,130 61, expenses for May, 1869.
Wm. White, $39 for burying paupers.
[illegible] for printing.
Anzeiger, $445 51 for printing.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

A. W. R. Harris, $360 for making out tax bills.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $20 for work on court-house. Stengel & Ruther, $483 82, cost of suits.

Mr. Fox, from the Revision Committee, was discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance from the Common Council relating to cows.

Mr. Fox submitted the bonds of R. H. Harlan, Hugh Curry, Charles A. Fisk, Charles Hager, and K. Hughes, engineers of the Fire Department, which were severally approved.

Mr. Story, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Story, Krack, Barret, Heinsohn, Fox, Crowe, Gies, Sheridan, and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Hancock street, if extended, to the east line of Crutchfield's subdivision.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Laurel street north to the first twenty-foot alley.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Clay street east to the first twenty-foot alley.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of First street, between Breckinridge and Caldwell.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Wenzel street, between Walnut and Madison.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Broadway, between Preston and Jackson.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Brook street, between College and Breckinridge.

Mr. Story, from same, submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing M. Muldoon and Henry W. Barth to run a stone sewer pipe from the first alley north of Broadway, on Brook street, to connect with the Broadway sewer, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Story, Krack, Barret, Heinsohn, Fox, Crowe, Gies, Sheridan and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Thirteenth street west, between Walnut and Grayson streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Kentucky street, from Sixth to Seventh (or the Seventh-street plank road).

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Sixth cross-street, between High street and Portland avenue.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Montgomery street, between Sixth cross and Seventh cross-streets.

Mr. Sheridan, from the same, reported a resolution directing the Street Commissioners to employ a force to clean out the drainage ditch south of Kentucky street, and a portion of the Dutch Ditch, which was referred to the Engineer for an estimate of the cost.

Mr. Story submitted a resolution providing for the repair of the gutters on Jefferson street, between Brook and Floyd, which was adopted.

Mr. Gies introduced an ordinance concerning wharves, which was read and referred to the Wharf Committee.

Mr. Krack introduced a resolution directing the Engineer to report a plan for sloping the Clay-street wharf.

Mr. Gies introduced a resolution granting Philip Bracht leave to keep a tavern on Third street, which was adopted.

Mr. Heinsohn introduced a Common Council resolution regulating city printing, directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for job printing, which was adopted.

Mr. Heinsohn introduced an ordinance regulating city printing, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

A Common Council resolution was adopted raising a joint session at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, July 22, 1869, for the election of two city printers.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, July 22, 1869, at 8 o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

CARVER LUCAS, Clerk.

THOSE HOWLERS.

Frank Blair and the Long Branch Episode.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The respect and admiration which President Lincoln entertained for Gen. Lee were frequently expressed during the war. A member of his household published some reminiscences of her sojourn in the White House, and says that on one occasion the President looked long and earnestly at a photograph of Lee, and said: "It is the face of a great and good man. I would we could be at peace."

Because General Blair said, at the banquet of the Army of the Gulf, at Long Branch, a few days ago, substantially the same thing of Lee, he was hissed, and denounced as a traitor. As to whether that was a proper occasion for considering the merits or demerits of the confederates and the motives actuating Lee and Stonewall Jackson in taking up arms against the government, is a question about which there may be two opinions.

General Blair's judgment concerning them will be sustained by three-fourths of the men in the Northern States, and by none more cheerfully than the Union soldiers. He is no true American who would attempt to detract from the military fame of the "rebel chieftain." His brilliant achievements as a general are a part of our history, and, as regards all the qualities which combine to make a great captain, his name stands second to none in our annals. In the virtues which ennoble private life, can we point to a better man?

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Father Attempts to have his own Daughter Outraged.

From the Lexington Gazette, Saturday.

The community was startled and horrified on yesterday, by a report that Thomas H. Irvine, a farmer of this county, and for many years President of the Richmond Stage Company, had attempted to force his daughter, a handsome and sprightly little girl, some fourteen years of age, to marry a young man by the name of Broadwell Keith, and she persisting in a refusal, he held a pistol to her head, and allowing Keith to lavish caresses on the unwilling girl. Even then she would not consent to marry him, and the father shut her up in a room with Keith, and told him that "she would be damned glad to marry him when he had gotten through with her." She made her escape from the room, and Keith ran after her brought her back to the house, and Irvine locked her up in an upper room. Her stepmother had gone to Mr. Henry Bowman's, who lives near by, to escape her husband's cruelty, and the poor little prisoner managed to send her, by a negro woman, the following note, written hastily on a scrap of paper:

"DEAR MA: For God's sake come home, or send somebody here; for Pa is trying to make Broad (Keith) sleep with me. What on earth will I do? Please come or send. He will not let me come down stairs. Oh, what will I do! I am in the hands of God until some one comes to help me. He has burst the bolt off the door already."

Mrs. Irvine gave the note to Mr. Bowman, who immediately went to her rescue, and seeing her at the window of the room in which she was confined, placed a ladder which happened to be at hand, and she came down it, and thus escaped from the clutches of her unnatural father and an unscrupulous lover. Mr. Bowman brought her to town and placed her at Captain Beard's, where she found protection, and all the sympathy and tenderness which kind-hearted people would naturally show to one in her forlorn condition.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Irvin and Keith, and they were brought to town by Deputy Sheriffs Cochran and Didlake, and the trial set for yesterday afternoon, but the hearing was postponed till this morning at nine o'clock. Irvine was released on bail, but Keith was sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

There is great indignation in this community against Irvine and Keith, and all feel that Irvine's offense is inexcusable with a sound mind. He has been drinking a great deal lately, and it certainly has crazed him, for he has not heretofore been an unkind father. We have seldom witnessed more intense feeling in any community, whether of indignation against her persecutors or of sympathy and compassion for the unfortunate child who has been placed in such a cruel attitude.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER.

SUCCESS means merit with the American people. More than 2,000 cases treated annually at the old established office, No. 143 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Kentucky, where, by judicious treatment, rapid cures [illegible] of syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, impotency—in short, all diseases, delicate, or long standing cases of venereal, [illegible] nervous diseases of both sexes, married or single, [illegible]. You are advised to call, seeing none but the Doctor. [illegible] free at office, for one stamp by mail. Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. week days; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. jel1 3tp

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

These celebrated preparations, originally introduced by Geo. W. Carpenter, under patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively and favorably known for their intrinsic value, and are too generally known to need any further recommendation. [illegible] Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
Wholesale Chemical Warehouse,
jy8 dsm 737 Market street, Philadelphia.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures all diseases of Blood, Syphilis, &c. [illegible] treatment. Also treats with perfect success all [illegible]. Dr. L. has made a [illegible] specialty for twenty years, and has treated more cases successfully than any other physician in America, and cured upward of 10,000 cases in Louisville alone. [illegible] SUCCESS. Nervous Debility, Permanent [illegible].

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Superior quality of Male safes, $4 each or 3 for $5. [illegible] Circular sent to any address on receipt of two cent stamp.

CONFIDENTIAL.

"THE SECRET FRIEND" sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHAS. A. STUART & CO. Boston, Mass. my2 d&wly

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Private diseases speedily and radically cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness brought on by solitary habit or excess. [illegible] Charges moderate. [illegible] Medicines sent by mail or express to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. French [illegible] each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprani's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, &c. Price $1, sent by mail [illegible].

CAUTION—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also for Dr. La Croix's French Preventive Powders for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $3 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third st., Near Market, Up-stairs.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Office No. 70½ Jefferson, between Second and Third streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1867, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs and those diseases including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness [illegible]."

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and containing valuable advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, the author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line
RAILROAD.

The only all-rail route without change of Cars.

Time Only 4 Hours.

[illegible]

Tickets for sale at Depot, Third and Main, Galt House, and Louisville Hotel.

SAM. GILL, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities [illegible] hours in advance of those taking United States mail line same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

[illegible] New York Express, [illegible] for all points north, east, and west. [illegible] New York and St. Louis express (Sundays excepted) [illegible].

[illegible] through to all principal points. [illegible] Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change. [illegible] Change WITHOUT CHANGE. Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and at the office, corner Third and Main sts.

May 1, 1869—jel8 dtf HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 17.
Leave Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with trains for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at Nashville for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southwest. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 17 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green for Nashville or any point Southwest.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 17 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville [illegible] for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon, connecting with stages for all points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Richmond Accommodation leaves [illegible].

Bardstown Accommodation leaves Louisville [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Station with stages for [illegible] and Chaplin.

Trains No. 3 and [illegible] daily except [illegible].

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.:
STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO., Proprietors.
$2 50 PER DAY.
my1 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

...ter-Journal.

...SDAY, JULY 19 AND 20.

THE NEWS.

...ed yesterday at 110 P.M.

...Grant was at Cape May yes...

...and Senator sparks at Memphis ... There was but a fair attendance.

...A. Tyler and L. J. Depree have pur...the interest of Mr. Abadie in the Mem...

...Patrick Hanley, a grave digger in Green...cemetery, New York, was killed by lightning yesterday.

...the Griswold Hotel, two doors, the post...ffice now, is worse in Windsor, Conn., were burned yesterday.

...is officially announced that the cere...ony opening the Suez canal will take place on the 16th of November.

...J. P. Hilley, in the employ of White Sewing Machine Company, at Dubuque, Iowa, was drowned from the wharfboat Friday.

...H. L. Pierce, of Watertown, N.Y., a ...ell-to-do farmer, became insane at Washington Friday night on the cars.

...Sandy Carberry was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, for running the gallery of ...ny's Hall, New York.

...Mr. Owens, of Newark, N. J., who ...ceived injuries on the railroad accident at ...ay, L. I., recently, is alive and uninjured.

...Henry Dodge, formerly Treasurer of ...ssissippi, died in Vicksburg, Miss., ...esday, after an illness of one year.

...A company from Des Moines, Iowa, says ...ey have struck a vein of coal 7 feet thick ...ing to the coast. Water and coal suffic...

...A heavy storm passed over Peoria, Ill., ...Saturday night, and blew down ...ral chimneys, unroofed houses, ...ing heavy damage to crops and ...

...A Murder in Indiana.

...A fatal affair occurred three miles south of ...Vienna, near the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, on Thursday last. The facts are about as follows: Two brothers-in-law, Robt. Hilton and Hugh Mophet, after drinking liquor freely together at the house of the latter, quarrelled, and Hilton was ordered to leave. He went to a neighbor's and borrowed ammunition, after which he returned, called Mophet out, and shot him dead on the spot. Hilton has been arrested and lodged in jail.

...Father Piquant Dies.

...Mr. Edward Noble, a Main street salesman, in taking a glass of water at dinner on Friday, swallowed a couple of sewing needles which had been previously placed in the glass while in the cupboard. As they stuck in his throat, the surgeon who was called to his relief found himself obliged to make a painful incision in order to extract them. The operation was successfully performed, however, and it is said that the young ...sman will shortly recover.

...Novel.

...The hot weather makes all city people sigh for "a cot in some rural wilderness" some boundless contiguity of shade." Visions of breezy mountain sides and mossy dells, musical with falling waters, haunt them continually as they plod along the sweltering pave, and all that they need for any excursion money are nominal in search of cool reserves. who took registers indicate an unusual amount of travel, and the baggage master is a "demulcion moist body."

A Needed Work.

We are glad to know that the enterprising firm of Messrs. Gresham & Bro. have undertaken to give us a City Guide and Business Directory of Louisville on the New York plan, with additional improvements of their own. Our City Directory, well enough in its place, has become more and more expensive for general circulation outside of the city, and particularly among country buyers. The work, as proposed by Messrs. Gresham & Bro., will save a whole class of trouble to our merchants and buyers in this market. Other cities issue annually a work similar in its character, and we have never been able to see why Louisville is not behind in this particular. We need only to say, to insure our readers of the accuracy and completeness of the work in its details, that the publishers have engaged Messrs. Sherman, Corson, Eng., to long connected with the management of Edwards' City Directory, to superintend their new work.

A Young Louisville Couple Cross the River and Get Married.

"Ort would think that, after the many examples of excessive old defiance to parental authority, useless opposition to the joining of two fond hearts would cease, but it still continues. At a late hour on Friday night Mr. Thomas Parrish and Miss Annate Able, of Louisville, crossed the river together, determined to get married. Miss Able sought the assistance of Justice O. C. Curry, of Jeffersonville, her old school teacher, who would not be office of the deputy clerk, W. B. D. Goodwin, but, being unable to make that gentlemen, the party—the young folks and Mr. Curry—started to the residence of Clerk Conrad, Charlestown. At half-past twelve o'clock, as they passed out Spring street, they met the brother with a Louisville policeman, but succeeded in eluding them. At three o'clock yesterday morning the wedding couple arrived at Charlestown, and soon procured the license. They were married at daylight yesterday, and returned to Louisville and ...ife despite all opposition.

Personal.

General Weitzel has been offered the position of Chief Engineer on the Great Southern railroad, from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, at a very high salary, but has declined because he is unwilling to abandon the Mississippi river improvements which the Government has placed under his charge.

Mr. H. G. Price, who was wounded in the leg by one of the bullets fired at Mr. Sargent in the ...ial affray on Fifth street, is now confined at St. Joseph's Infirmary, and suffering severely from the effect of the wound.

The closing of the Marine Hospital as a Government institution has disappointed quite a number of applicants for the position of surgeon, to...wit: Drs. Browne, Webber, Matthews, Griffith, and others.

Mr. William Wilkinson, a popular hotel clerk, well-known to the habitues of the Burnet, in Cincinnati, and St. Nicholas, in New York, will ...ublish this summer at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George.

Colonel Markland, special agent of the Postoffice Department, is fitting up an office on the second floor of the custom-house.

The Fourth-street Sensation.

Our readers will remember that quite a sensation was created a few days since on the Fourth-street cars on account of the removal of a boy by Mr. Shephard, Superintendent of the line. It was stated that unusual and unnecessary violence had been employed, and, on this presumption, an attack on Mr. Shephard was made by one of the passengers. Our reporter stated what he saw, and what was generally believed at the time, and we are informed by the officers of the road, however, that the statement of anybody to be directly responsible. In his position he is seen and known of all men. I think $75,000 might be saved by this change in the police vote by the Commissioners, and I am sure that the city has not only seen proper to go into the metropolitan system, but to elect three commissioners to manage the affairs of the city. Mayor, Council and Commissioners, are bent on economy in the matter of police, and I am sure that the people will be found willing to support them in this particular. We need only to say, to insure our readers of the accuracy and completeness of the work in its details, that the publishers have engaged Messrs. Sherman, Corson, Eng., so long connected with the management of Edwards' City Directory, to superintend their new work.

THE NEW CHARTER.

An Earnest Voice in the Affirmative.

Speech of Col. R. F. Baird at the Court-house Last Night.

The conjoint meeting of Hon. J. S. Golladay, the advocate of repudiation, and the gentleman who had contributed so big into the mirth of the new city charter, at the Court-house last night, on account of a slight departure from the original plan of the latter-mentioned speakers, has all turned out very well. A moderately large and very intelligent and respectful crowd assembled to hear the pabulum for their respective minds. The remarks of Mr. Golladay on the subject of repudiating the national debt are reported in another place. At the conclusion of his speech, the audience manifested no disposition to adjourn. Loud calls were made for Col. R. F. Baird, one of the champions of the new city charter, inasmuch as he had consented to address the meeting. Although the hour was late he responded in a speech of considerable length, and had the close attention of the assembly throughout.

WHAT COL. BAIRD SAID.

Briefly alluding to the theme just discussed by Mr. Golladay, Col. Baird said the personal finances had provided the best minds of the country. So, in consequence, it was with the framers of the city of Louisville. Perhaps very few in the city understand the condition of its finances. There was one thing, however, that could be understood by the most ignorant—that in proportion to the expenditures of a corporation like the city of Louisville, so in proportion must the taxation be. If the city expended each year $600,000 unnecessarily, and had an income of $600,000 annually, it follows that the amount of taxation is grossly unjust and should be reformed to the proper ratio. The city is spending not less than $350,000 per annum. Of this there is one item the extent of which it is impossible for any member of the Chamber of Commerce to tell. This is the item called old Smithism, debts of some preceding year, which accrue generally through some technical law or ordinance, and sometimes amount to $30,000 or $50,000, or $80,000. I have been informed that the amount once sprung at a single dash to $800,000. This was the result of an ordinance improperly framed, and by which Louisville became responsible for the enormous sum stated. The committee has authorized the issuance of $300,000 or $400,000 in bonds to meet that indebtedness. It is impossible for any member of the Legislature to say what the city's liabilities, in this sense, amount to. In the new charter there is a clause forever shielding the city from that sort of debt. It is that where a piece of work has been issued to contract the property-owner has it to pay for. On the principle of economy and to prevent the city from going into repudiation, the speaker thought it best to adopt the charter as revised and reconstructed. The city government has been and is disposed to work by proxy. We elect a man to office and some other man is appointed to perform the duties incumbent upon the elect. We have a Mayor, to whom the City Engineer is a right bower and the City Attorney the left bower. All of these gentlemen are salaried and should be able to discharge their duties. Every department to the city government centers in the Mayor, all municipal power flows in him. At present we have three Police Commissioners. There has unlimited power over the treasury. If they call for money, the Council must respond. The money must come; if not the potent tribune can get a mandamus obliging the Council to disgorge. I do not believe $146,0.0 will cover the annual expenses of this police department. It is true that instead of that sum, $306,000 or $400,000 would be quite sufficient. Thus nearly $60,000 will be saved by putting the police under the control of the Mayor. He, as chief executive, is the man upon of anybody to be directly responsible. In his position he is seen and known of all men. I think $75,000 might be saved by this change in the police vote by the Commissioners. I am sure that the city has not only seen proper to go into the metropolitan system, but to elect three commissioners to manage the affairs of the city. Mayor, Council and Commissioners are bent on economy in the matter of police, and I am sure that the people will be found willing to support them in this particular. We need only to say, to insure our readers of the accuracy and completeness of the work in its details, that the publishers have engaged Messrs. Sherman, Corson, Eng., so long connected with the management of Edwards' City Directory, to superintend their new work.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

What the U. S. Collector for the Fifth District, Ky., is Doing.

Sales of Beer and Tobacco stamps for the Month of June.

The following exhibit of the Revenue collections in this district will be interesting, especially to beer and tobacco men:

RECEIPTS FOR TOBACCO STAMPS FOR JUNE.

Kerbey & Allen	$19 20
A. O'Bannon	12 00
Robinson & Coleman	14,324 00
Taylor & Foree	2,160 40
John F. Ryan & Bro	2,400 00
H. B. Jones	2,160 80
Edward Robinson	1,200 00
Wheeler & Co	13,154 32
A. L. & G. Robinson & Co	2,160 00
Total	$34,504 24

RECEIPTS FOR BEER STAMPS, JUNE, 1869.

John G. Bauer	$75 00
Mishler & Co	75 00
Jann & Christ	225 00
Bamhard & Werk	300 00
Leonold Stoll	300 00
P. & M. Pfeiffer	225 00
A. Tetzlaff & Co	225 00
Kaelin & Eberle	150 00
Hartmann & Bro	300 00
A. Dohn & Marks	300 00
J. Zeller	75 00
A. Miller	75 00
S. Bott	45 00
Kopf & Walter	75 00
F. Allman	75 00
C. Weisel	75 00
Jacob Steurer	15 00
J. Shannenbecker	15 00
Christ. Lauffer	15 00
Veit & Challinger	15 00
G. H. Otto	150 00
E. Heidecke	75 00
A. Zeller	75 00
To'al	$4,350 00

NOTE.—The tax on beer is one dollar per barrel.

COLLECTIONS FOR MAY, 1869.

Distilled spirits	$ 77,971 21
Tobacco	34,504 24
Fermented liquors	4,139 33
Banks	44,250 00
Peddlers	4,541 96
Sales	2,903 00
Other special taxes	22,720 84
Income	110,642 59
Total collections for May	$319,909 19
Total collections for June	268,838 61

SUMMER RESORTS.

The German Gardens of Louisville.

With the daily increasing influence of German immigration, many of the customs of that far-off country have found their way across the watery deep.

One of the prominent characteristics of the German is his love of enjoyment and his sociability. Our American fellow-citizen, generally of a more puritanic turn of mind, has, for years ago, with no small degree of astonishment upon the rollicksome practices of their foreigners. These pernicious days, however, long since been laid aside, and public amusements of that kind are now-a-days not less attractive to the native, Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that we are fast drifting toward the requirement of Germany habits. Many of the

The intermingling of the American element with our trans-Atlantic fellow-citizens in their different pursuits has produced a healthful concurrence. Even the drinking of lager beer, a beverage in which some twenty years ago scarcely any one but Germans indulged, has become so popular that almost every family of any pretensions is provided with it. Germans, not less than Americans, have come to look upon it as a healthful beverage, and not intoxicating in its effects. Many of the old Dutch notions have been relegated to the shades of oblivion, and the old German idea of "Fatherland" has been ...ished by them.

Among the many places of recreation in our city devoted to public amusements—dancing, singing, dramatic performances, picnics, etc.—are the Woodland and Lion Gardens are pre-eminent.

The Woodland Garden, containing an area of about four acres, situated in the upper part of the city, between Walnut and Jefferson streets, and running from Market street north to Main, for the last six years under the management of mine host, Mr. Bernhard Strubie, is one of the most delightful places for resort in the city. We sincerely think it has any superior in the Western country. Ancient shade trees, cozy arbors, flower-beds, water fountains, in connection with a splendid ...ic hall, together with almost unlimited gallery and many other contrivances for pastime—refreshment booths, benches and chairs sufficient to rest 6,000 persons—form a portion of the ornaments of the Woodland; and the lights of one hundred and seventy gas lamps give the garden the appearance of an enchanted palace. During the hot season it is one of the most pleasant places for recreation can be found—hundreds of people visit it daily; its gala day is Sunday, how-ever, when the entire city seems to be present. Ladies and gentlemen, children and nurse girls, carriages and buggies pour out on that day, carrying thousands of pleasure-seekers, all prepared to pay for their own streets. I know that this man and no property and that there was no likelihood of his ever having any here. Somehow I feel because the female heads are off, they will not cast of the public schools. This is no reason. It does not apply to them at all. When a man urges that a teacher is single for his opposition he does what he knows to be false. There are some other reason. This female-teacher reason is generally an inter-ring one. The charter revised and reconstructed. The city government has been and is disposed to work by proxy. We elect a man to office and some other man is appointed to perform the duties incumbent upon the elect. We have a Mayor, to whom the City Engineer is a right bower and the City Attorney the left bower. All of these gentlemen are salaried and should be able to discharge their duties. Every department to the city government centers in the Mayor, all municipal power flows in him. At present we have three Police Commissioners. There has unlimited power over the treasury. If they call for money, the Council must respond. The money must come; if not the potent tribune can get a mandamus obliging the Council to disgorge. I do not believe $146,0.0 will cover the annual expenses of this police department. It is true that instead of that sum, $306,000 or $400,000 would be quite sufficient. Thus nearly $60,000 will be saved by putting the police under the control of the Mayor. He, as chief executive, is the man upon of anybody to be directly responsible. In his position he is seen and known of all men. I think $75,000 might be saved by this change in the police vote by the Commissioners. I am sure that the city has not only seen proper to go into the metropolitan system, but to elect three commissioners to manage the affairs of the city. Mayor, Council and Commissioners are bent on economy in the matter of police, and I am sure that the people will be found willing to support them in this particular. We need only to say, to insure our readers of the accuracy and completeness of the work in its details, that the publishers have engaged Messrs. Sherman, Corson, Eng., so long connected with the management of Edwards' City Directory, to superintend their new work.

CITY FEATURES.

Lunch this Morning.

Dorpler, of Fifth street, between Main and Market, serves up a reasonable lunch this morning, at 10 o'clock. Garnier has the misfortune of being the best cook in Louisville, and this will account for the free patronage of his lunches. That of this morning is to be unusually rare. Don't miss it.

A Pleasant Excursion.

Hollingsworth & Johnson's Commercial College will give a grand steamboat excursion on Thursday, July 22d. The party will meet at the College on Market between Fourth and Fifth, at 1 P. M. on that day, and embark at the foot of Fourth street. A splendid brass band will accompany the excursion, and there will be a ball on board the vessel. Fare for the round trip $1 for a gentleman and lady. Tickets can be had at the College Rooms, 548½ Market street.

Great Bargains in Dry Goods.

It will be seen by the advertisement that the large stock of goods of Mr. E. R. Neal, of the Trade Palace, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, will, commencing to-morrow morning, be disposed of at private sale. Some of the goods are slightly damaged, while most of them are in perfect order, but as Mr. Neal intends to close out the entire lot at the earliest possible moment, everything will be sacrificed regardless of former prices as must command the attention of those wanting bargains. The stock is large and varied and the goods of the most elegant description, and such a chance to purchase cheap goods rarely offers.

☞ The Russia Zinc Surfacer trunk, for ladies, is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open and the most careless hack-driver cannot break them—147 Main street.

A New Member in an Old Firm.

One of the oldest houses in this city or in the West is the well-known china house of Messrs. Cassaday & Co., Main street. It was established in 1794, and Mr. Samuel Cassaday, the senior member of the firm, still continues to give his active personal attention to the business. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Benj. Bayless has become connected with this enough old firm. Mr. B. is a young gentleman of fine business capacity, of high character and great worth, and his accession to the firm is cause for congratulation to all the parties concerned.

☞ Webster makes first-class pictures of post mortem subjects, at the residence, when desired.

Southern Newspapers.

Merchants and business men who desire to advertise in Southern newspapers should do so through Mr. W. Henry Perrin, whose card will be found in another column of to-day's paper. Now is the time to advertise if you would secure a heavy fall business. Leading papers kept on file, and any information as to circulation and influence given upon application.

☞ The celebrated Russia Zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

"Illinois."

The young man hailing from "Illinois," and who represented himself as a soliciting agent for the "Evening Sun," who took twenty-one dollars ($21) out of a money-drawer while in an office on Third street, was next reading, before six and seven o'clock, in order to prevent arrest and rescue, had better return the money, together with the amount taken from same drawer last week.

LOUISVILLE, July 17th, 1869.

☞ Old daguerreotypes restored and copied perfectly at Webster's, 85 Fourth street.

A New Firm.

It will be seen by the conspicuous advertisement in another column, that Messrs. Barret & Co., a firm composed of active, energetic and ...ight-going business men, have established themselves at No. 103 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, as wholesale dealers in wood and willow ware, brooms, cordage, rope and twines, etc., etc. They have finally succeeded in securing the right ...ation, and with a complete stock of goods, and determined to sell at the lowest living prices, they cannot fail to secure their full share of trade.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper riveted edge, and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wisiersmith's Extract Buchu.

Wintersmith's Fluid Extract Buchu is held in the highest esteem by all practitioners who know it, and is prescribed by them in preference to any other extract, it being more reliable and certain in its good effects.

☞ Splendid photographs at Webster's, 85 Fourth street.

☞ The attention of the ladies is especially called to the stock of Rubber Combs, Brushes, Rubber Jewelry, Rubber Toys, &c., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 124 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The best evidence of the increasing popularity of Green & Green's "Standard" Shirt is the fact that they made and sold more shirts by several hundred in the month of June than in the whole of the year 1868. Their manufactory is under the same roof as their sale rooms. They pay minute attention to details, use the best material, and make a half dozen to order for $15.

☞ Charming pictures on watch-dials by Webster.

Umbrellas and Satchels

at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Pearson, Meddis, & Ferguson advertise auction sales in the Dens of some of the most desirable real estate in the city. Among other pieces a splendid Second-street residence, "Read."

☞ Exquisite porcelains made by Webster, 85 Fourth street.

☞ To-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction a very desirable assortment of groceries, liquors, etc., between Chestnut and Broadway.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Resting, Packing and Rest

at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Card from Rev. R. H. McCown.

FOREST HOME ACADEMY,
HOBBS' DEPOT, LOU. CIN. & LEX. R. R.,
July 9, 1869.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:)

Allow me to say through your widely circulating columns, that I have succeeded in engaging the services of two most highly qualified gentlemen as teachers for my school. These gentlemen are worthy to be Presidents of any institution. The name of one of these gentlemen, who will combine Belles Lettres with Ancient Languages in his department, is withheld for a few days. The other, Prof. George Eddy, Ph.D., will occupy the department of Mathematics, Civil Engineering, &c., and the Natural Sciences; and will be assisted by a competent teacher in military drill, with a neat, substantial uniform. In this department is a splendid Transit Theodolite, and Dr. Eddy has had the finest instruments for surveying. Having a charter, my purpose is to continue in the future, as heretofore, a home school for a select number of men high in literary and social classes.

R. H. MCCOWN.

☞ Comicade stays bed-bugs on a new plan.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsay's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one sum ner. Hundreds of our best citizens have now in use the Mallable Iron for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

Bracketed Ice Cream.

The nicest thing yet offered to the public is the celebrated Bracketed Ice Cream, which can be had at M. Ehr's confectionery depot, No. 772 Fourth street, opposite Central Market. This is no spurious article, but is guaranteed to be made from pure cream, and is used by the best families in the city. The large size of those it has been introduced. Tue price is adapted to the means of all—only One Dollar and Eighty Cents per Gallon—and the quality cannot be excelled by confectioners for families. Cream will be delivered till 10 P.M. daily (excepting Sundays), and from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Slevins' Western Addition.

Lots may still be procured in these fine, level, elevated grounds, where it is determined to make a beautiful, attractive and desirable neighborhood. There is there a constant, pure fresh breeze from over the falls and Indiana knobs, making it especially desirable in point of health and comfort. Apply to T. & H. Slevin & Cain, or

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Death of an Old Fireman.

The tolling of the fire bells yesterday evening was a solemn announcement to the members of Peter Berry, deceased, who was a member of the Louisville Fire Department for seventeen years, and latterly attached to the Weatherford engine as a driver. He was formerly a member of the police force of the department, and last night they held a meeting, of which the following is the official report:

At a meeting held at the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, M. J. Paul was called to the chair and Joseph Given appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions expressive of sympathy and condolence with the widow, orphans and relatives of our late respected brother, Peter Berry.

The President appointed on that committee Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction a very desirable assortment of groceries, liquors, etc., between Chestnut and Broadway.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

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at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

ACCIDENTAL SUICIDE.

Young Man Killed by an Overdose of Morphine.

A worthy young man, Mr. Jos. F. Shea, a native of this city, died at 9 o'clock on Friday night from the effect of an overdose of morphine which he had taken to alleviate pain. Medical assistance had been employed at once, but the danger was discovered, but all efforts to save him were unavailing. Coroner Moore held an inquest on the body and returned the following report:

INQUEST NO. 855.—Held on Rowan street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, in the city of Louisville, July 17, 1869, upon the body of James F. Shea, aged 24 years. Verdict of the Jury: That said James F. Shea came to his death at ten minutes past 9 o'clock P. M., July 16, 1869, from the effects of an overdose of morphine administered by his own hands to alleviate pain from which he had been suffering.

DICK MOORE, Coroner.

JOS. GIVEN, Secretary.

HON. J. S. GOLLADAY.

His Speech at the Court House Last Night.

A Candidate for the United States Senatorship Boldly Advocates Repudiation.

A SKETCH OF HIS ARGUMENT.

Hon. J. S. Golladay, of Logan, addressed a very respectable and attentive audience at the court house last night. We cannot give a full report of his speech, but he stands somewhat apart from the views avowed by the majority of our public men with reference to the public debt, we shall attempt to sketch an outline of the remarks on that subject.

He said that he appeared with diffidence before this intelligent audience, but at some prominence had been given to his financial views he felt that it was due to himself to place them clearly before the public. He was guided in the struggle over the various Constitutional amendments, and against that bill. He had taken no office—offered no bonds—between existing parties but been or soon would be called, and that the reasons of the differences between Mr. Abbott's or Gov. Bishop show all other questions.

HIS VIEWS OF FINANCE.

Mr. Golladay, after alluding briefly through his remarks to other subjects, said, substantially, that he now proposed to say a few words upon the subject of the public debt, and that he would be appreciated this subject with great respect for the difficulties in the way. He would not be entitled to any peculiar allowance for prejudice, for he did so unhesitatingly and fearlessly. Within the last few days he had been charged with having been known to be of a very positive character, and had been told that he was continually uttering a series of unfriendly comments by others, and of decision by others, still, in view of the fact that his views were known to millions of people, and with United States Senator, he felt that duty to himself and Nation to the people of the State required that he should not be himself on the record, that they might approve or condemn, as they thought proper.

REPUDIATION.

Mr. G. said that after a full examination of the thousand and one ways proposed, in and out of Congress, he saw no solution of the public debt question but that of repudiation of the whole bonded debt of the government, after having withdrawn the circulation of all national banks giving up their bonds and issuing greenbacks payable in gold and silver, to protect the citizen.

AS A PARTY QUESTION.

He said he was not upon principle opposed to the idea of repudiation, and most reluctantly came to the conclusion he did. He stated that he did not present this measure as a Democratic one, and he had no authority nor disposition to ask the Democracy for his party. He alone was responsible and sincerely to publish his sentiment to this heartbreakery, if it be a mistake. He had no quarrel with his Democratic friends who held bonds or differed from him on this subject. His doctrine was radical reform, and as it proposed to cure an overwhelming evil, he aimed to strike at the root. His argument did not address itself to Democrats as such, or as indictus, but was to relieve both of them and their posterity from the consequences of the past. He was not responsible for what he found ourselves, and he proposes to indulge in no attack or defense for parties in their war.

A PART OF THE DEBT ALREADY REPUDIATED.

As a member of Congress he had laid down this proposition: "To pay all debts of no gold dollars repudiated for debt to Kentucky of about $2,000,000, to pay bounties of no legal property destroyed for war purposes, and holds in a state of repudiation some several millions more threatened by the State of Kentucky, which would be done the citizens of our state for horses, mules, &c., destroyed by the United States Army, and upon the poor pretense of "want of loyalty," as if the loyalty or morality or religion of the creature could, in any sense, affect the obligation to issue the debtor from an honest debt. If the original debt was fraudulent, he would not put upon itself a debt to the Government of a like amount, and in proportion to property, and repudiate that. Some gentlemen who had voted Kennicky stable; talked to hear on her proration of the debt and taxes. Of the Commonwealth would issue to Kentucky its bonds bearing commercial gold interest for these amounts, the problem would be much more properly off their upon the repudiator."

THE HISTORY OF REPUDIATION.

The Continental money was virtually repudiated by our fathers, and it was left to our citizens exclusively, and paid to our soldiers for services rendered in the struggle for liberty, resolved over and over to pay it, as the present Congress are resolving to pay our debt; but, when they finally proposed to pay the debt in gold at $100 for 1, by common consent it faded from circulation. Now, $2 50 in gold pay $1 $100 and asked why it was not paid. He said we repudiated a portion of our debt at twenty sale of gold under the law of the Government, as we shaved our own paper to pay about one hundred cents on the dollar, and promised. He showed that Massachusetts repudiated her debt of $3,000,000 in 1789 by paying 1-13th in silver, Virginia about the same, and repudiated by funding her paper at $1,000 for $1. Other repudiated many times over, and in 1869, does not change the definition of a liquor dealer in this respect, and the offers is of opinion that a man who sells liquor by the quart or drink, were and are liable to special tax as dealers in "those other leaf," and so of the tobacco.

The sales for tobacco and the evening and for the sales of tobacco and the warehouses are as follows:

	For week.	For year.
Pickett	1	1,000
Louisville	252	7,079
Bonar	25	1,709
Slash-street	25	1,000
Farmers'	20	1,000
Planters' Other	21	1,000
	897	31,277

SALES.—The Pickett house sold 49 hhds at $5 50 for fresh to $11 50 for cutting.

The Farmers' house sold 4 hhds at $6 25 for common logs to $9 for Barren county shipping leaf.

The Ninth-street house sold 15 hhds at $9 00 for lugs to $11 75 for shipping leaf.

The Bonar house sold 19 hhds at $5 45 for trash to $11 50 for Virginia bright wrapper.

The Louisville house sold 17 hhds at $6 00 for low lugs to $12 for Darkness leaf.

RANGE OF SALES—1 hhd at $11 90; 1 at $13 25; 3 at $12 50; 1 at $12 75; 1 at $12 25; 1 at $12 75; 1 at $12 50; 1 at $12 75; 1 at $12 50; 1 at $12 75; 1 at $12 50